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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INDO-MOSLEM HISTORY EXCLUDING PROVINCIAL MONARCHIES.

BY

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FOREWORD.

The idea of drawing up an index to the original works on Indo-Moslem History was first conceived by the Government of the United Provinces as far back as the forties of the last century. At that time a scheme was drawn up by Sir Henry Elliot for publishing these works in lithograph, but this scheme proved too costly and, as an alternative, it was suggested that an index of them might be prepared with a view to gradually collecting such as might be accessible in one or other of the College libraries and eventually printing them as circumstances might permit.* The task of drawing up this index was entrusted to Sir Henry Elliot himself, who planned to issue it in four volumes, but only the first of these volumes had been printed, when his untimely death cut short the undertaking. Although the idea of a bibliographical index was dropped, the valuable materials collected by Sir Henry Elliot were turned to excellent account in the well-known "History of India as told by its own historians" which Prof. John Dowson subsequently edited.

The present Bibliographical List makes no pretence to be either as descriptive or as elaborate as the index contemplated by Sir Henry Elliot. It comprises only those works on the Muslim History of India which are known to exist, leaving out others which have been quoted by later historians but are not available. For the sake of brevity and convenience it has been drawn up in a tabular form and I hope that it will suffice to give students at least a summary idea of the works referred to. The first column shows the serial number of these works, the second and third columns contain their titles, the names of their authors, the dates of their composition, and brief remarks about their contents including the period which they embrace.† The fourth column gives the name, of printing presses and places where they have been issued, and, in the case of manuscripts, the names of public libraries or private persons possessing them. For further convenience also, the works are divided into two groups—one of printed books and the other of manuscripts—and these two groups are subdivided into sections according as they relate to general history, or to successive dynasties and individual rulers, the titles being arranged alphabetically under each section.

A perusal of the list will show that for the period of Muslim rule in India prior to the advent of the Mughals there are very few contemporary works by native historians. No doubt time has robbed us of a number of productions of this period (this is evident from the notices in later writers of many works that have disappeared); but even so the output in those days must have been a singularly small one and proves how little developed was the current taste

* See preface (pp. V—VI) to *Bibliographical Index to the Historians of Muhammadan India* by Sir Henry M. Elliot ,K.C.B., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Vol. I, Calcutta, 1850.

† In a few cases some of these particulars will be found wanting as they were not available.

for history. Indeed the task of compiling historical records seems to have been confined to those who were directly connected with the Court and entrusted with that work by their royal masters. Matters however improved under the Mughal Emperors, who had an inherent aptitude for history. Bābur, the founder of that dynasty, was himself the author of his personal Memoirs, and Humāyūn, his son, had his Memoirs written by his attendant Jauhar. Akbar, being illiterate, was unable to maintain the family tradition, but he made amends by introducing the system of court bulletins which supplied all the essential data for the history of his reign. Jahāngīr following the example of his forefathers drew up his own Memoirs, but this practice was again discontinued by his successors, who employed court historians to compose the annals of their reigns. The patronage extended by the Mughal Emperors to history and literature had the effect of creating a real literary spirit among their subjects, with the result that most of the chronicles mentioned in the List below were written by private persons including Hindūs, who also made an appreciable contribution to the historical literature of the period despite the disadvantage of adopting the foreign Persian language.

The total number of works comprised in the list is 307, but of these only 53 have been printed and these include six published in European countries. Seeing that of the books printed in India 10 only have been published in the present century (including 5 reprints of the earlier editions) as against 40* in the last one it is evident that far more attention was devoted to the study of Indo-Moslem history and the preservation of its records during the early days of British rule in India than during the last generation, notwithstanding all our professed patriotism or genuine enthusiasm for the revival of ancient culture. Even the Asiatic Society of Bengal with all its literary traditions is not free from this reproach; for it will be seen from the list that this Society has published only 4 historical works of the Muslim period in the last 30 years as compared with 14 published from 1862 to 1900.

The History of Muslim rule in India offers an immense volume of material which, if adequately published, would be invaluable to students engaged on historical researches. This treatment will also afford facility in reading the Persian texts, since the original manuscripts, being mostly written in the *Shikasta* script, require special practice and intimate knowledge of the Persian language for deciphering them. The spadework of searching for manuscripts, collecting them in public or private libraries and making their existence known to scholars has been to a large extent accomplished. Is it too much to expect that Government will now take up the task of having them edited and printed in a uniform edition?

It now remains to add that the present Bibliographical List was prepared by me in the first instance for my personal use, when I was engaged in listing the ancient monuments at Delhi. It was Sir John Marshall who suggested that it should be amplified and published for the use of others engaged on his-

* The date of printing of two books was not known and they have not been taken into account.

torical research. Needless to say it lays no claim to finality, although every effort has been made to render it as complete as possible.

I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks and gratitude to Sir John Marshall, who encouraged me to undertake this work, and whose aid and guidance have throughout been of inestimable value to me.

ZAFAR HASAN.

SIMLA;
22nd July 1931.

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR THE NAMES OF LIBRARIES.

Allahabad	=Public Library, Allahabad.
A. S. B.	=Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.
Aligarh	=Library of the Muslim University, Aligarh.
Berlin	=Preussische Staats Bibliothek, Berlin.
B. M.	=British Museum, London (*vide* Catalogue of the Persian manuscripts in the British Museum, Vols. I-III and supplement by Dr. Charles Rieu, London, 1879-1895).
Bankipore	=Oriental Public Library, Bankipore (*vide* Catalogue of Arabic and Persian manuscripts in the Oriental Public Library, Bankipore, Vols. VI and VII by Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdul Muqtadir, Patna 1918-21).
Bodleian	=Bodleian Library, Oxford.
Būhār	=Būhār Library at the Imperial Library, Calcutta.
Cambridge	=Library of the University of Cambridge.
Delhi	=Hardinge Library, Delhi.
I. O.	=Library of the India Office, London (*vide* Catalogue of Persian manuscripts in the Library of the India Office Vol. I by Dr. Hermann Ethe, Oxford, 1903; and Catalogue of two collections of Persian and Arabic manuscripts by E. Denison Ross and Edward G. Browne, 1902).
Lahore	=Public Library, Lahore.
Leiden	=Bibliothecae Academiae Lugduno—Batavae (*vide* Catalogue Codicum Orientalium Bibliothecae Academiae Lugdumo-Batavae, Vol. I, II auctore R. P. A. Dozy Lugduni Batavorun 1851; Vol. III, IV auctoribus P. de Jong et M. J. de Goeje, *ibid* 1865, 1866; Vol. V, auctore M.Th. Houtsma, *ibid* 1887).
Manchester	=Rylands Library, Manchester.
Paris	=Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris.
Punjab University . . .	=Library of the Punjab University, Lahore
R. A. S.	=Library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, London.
Sarkar	=Private Library of Professor Sir Jadunath Sarkar.
Vienna	=Vienna Library.
Zafar Hasan	=Private library of Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, the compiler of this List.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF WORKS ON THE MUSLIM HISTORY OF INDIA EXCLUDING THOSE RELATING TO THE INDEPENDENT PROVINCIAL MONARCHIES.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Where printed.
		PRINTED.	
		GENERAL HISTORY.	
1	Ārāish-i-Maḥfil (آرایش محفل) by Mīr Sher 'Alī.	Urdū translation of Khulāṣat-ut-Tawārīkh (خلاصة التواريخ), (see below No. 4).	Calcutta, 1808.
2	Ḥadīqat-ul-Aqālīm (حديقة الاقاليم) by Murtaẓā Ḥusain Bilgrāmī, completed in 1196 A.H. (1782 A.D.).	A geographical work containing a detailed description of seven climes with historical notices and a sketch of the history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.	Naval Kishor Press, Lucknow, 1296 A.H. (1878-79 A.D.).
3	Jāmi'-ut-Tawārīkh (جامع التواريخ) by Qāẓī Faqīr Muḥammad, compiled in 1250 A.H. (1834-35 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) Calcutta, 1836. (2) Lucknow, 1874.
4	Khulāṣat-ut-Tawārīkh (خلاصة التواريخ) by Sujān Rāī Bhanḍārī of Baṭāla, completed in the 40th year of the reign of Aurangzeb (1107 A.H.= 1696 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to the accession of Aurangzeb (1658 A.D.).	Published by Maulvi Ẓafar Ḥasan, the compiler of this list. Delhi, 1918.
5	Majma'-us-Salāṭīn (مجمع السلاطين) by Ghaus Muḥammad Khān.	....	Makhdūmī Press, Bombay, 1279 A.H. (1862-63 A.D.).
6	Miftāḥ-ut-Tawārīkh (مفتاح التواريخ) by Thomas William Beale.	A collection of chronogrammatic dates relating to important events in Asia and especially in India from the introduction of the Hijra era to its 13th century.	Naval Kishor Press, Cawnpore, 1284 A.H. (1867-68 A.D.).
7	Muntakhab-ul-Lubāb (منتخب اللباب) by Muḥammad Hāshim Khāfī Khān, *Circa* 1145 A.H. (1732-33 A.D.).	A general history of India from the Muhammadan conquest to the date of composition.	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1869-74.
8	Muntakhab-ut-Tawārīkh (منتخب التواريخ) by 'Abd-ul-Qādir bin Malūk Shāh, Badāyūnī, completed in 1004 A.H. (1596 A.D.).	Ditto ditto	Ditto 1865-69.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Where printed.
		General History—*concld.*	
9	Nigāristān (نگارستان) by Aḥmad bin Muḥammad, better known as Qāẓi Aḥmad Ghaffāri, completed in 959 A.H. (1552 A.D.).	A collection of anecdotes and stories relating to various dynasties from the time of the Prophet Muḥammad to the 10th century of Hijra era.	Bombay, 1245 A.H. (1829-30 A.D.) and 1275 A.H. (1858-59 A.D.).
10	Siyar-ul-Mutāakhkhirīn (سير المتأخرين) by Ghulām Ḥusain completed in 1195 A.H. (1781 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) Calcutta, 1836. (2) Naval Kishor Press, Lucknow, 1283 A.H. (1866-67 A.D.) and 1304 A.H. (1886-87 A.D.).
11	Ṭabaqāt-i-Akbari (طبقات اکبري) also called Ṭabaqāt-i-Akbar Shāhi (طبقات اكبر شاهي) or Tārikh-i-Niẓāmi (تاريخ نظامي) by Niẓām-ud-Dīn Aḥmad, completed in 1002 A.H. (1593-94 A.D.).	A history of India from the Muhammadan conquest to the date of composition.	Nāmi Press, Lucknow, 1875.
12	Tārikh-i-Farishta (تاريخ فرشته) also called Gulshan-i-Ibrāhīmi (گلشن ابراهيمي) or Tārikh-i-Nauras Nāma (تاريخ نورس نامه) by Muḥammad Qāsim Hindū Shāh, better known as Farishta, completed in 1015 A.H. (1606-07 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) Bombay and Poona, 1832. (2) Naval Kishor Press, Lucknow, 1281 A.H. (1864-65 A.D.) and 1323 A.H. (1905-06 A.D.).
13	Tārikh-i-Jahānkusha-i-Juwaini (تاريخ جهانكشاي جويني) by Khwāja 'Alā-ud-Dīn 'Aṭā Malik Juwaini, completed in 658 A.H. (1260 A.D.).	History of the Mongols or Mughals from the rise of Chingiz Khān to the expedition of Halākū Khān against the Isma'ilis, 1256 A.D., with brief notices of India.	Gibb Memorial, London, 1912-16.
14	Tajziyat-ul-Amṣār wa Tazjiyat-ul-Ā'ṣār (تجزية الامصار و تزجية الاعصار) better known as Tārikh-i-Waṣṣāf (تاريخ وصاف) by 'Abdullah Waṣṣāf, *Circa* 728 A.H. (1327-28 A.D.).	History of the Mongol or Mughal empire in Persia and of some contemporary sovereigns, including kings of Delhi, from 1258 to 1328 A.D.	Bombay, 1269 A.H. (1852-53 A.D.).
15	Zubdat-ut-Tawārikh (زبدة التواريخ) by 'Abd-ul-Karim, a *munshī* of the Persian office of the East India Company, date of composition not known.	An abridgment of Siyar-ul-Mutāakhkhirīn (سير المتأخرين) see above No. 10.	Calcutta, 1827.
		Ghaznavid Dynasty.	
16	Ḥabīb-us-siyar fī Akhbār-i-Afrād-ul-Bashar (حبيب السير في اخبار افراد البشر) by Ghiyāṣ-ud-Dīn, better known as Khwānd Mīr, completed in 930 A.H. (1523-24 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition, including an account of Ghaznavid and Ghorid kings.	(1) Tehrān, 1271 A.H. (1854-55 A.D.). (2) Bombay, 1273 A.H. (1856-57 A.D.).

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Where printed.
		GHAZNAVID DYNASTY—*concld.*	
17	Tārīkh-i-Mas'ūdi (تاريخ مسعودي) also called Jāmi' Tārīkh-i-Āl-i-Subuktagīn (جامع تاريخ آل سبكتگين) by Abd-ul-Fazl Muḥammad Baihaqī, completed in 451 A.H. (1059-60 A.D.).	A history of the reign of Mas'ūd the son of Maḥmūd from 421 A. H. (1030 A.D.) to 432 A.H. (1040 A.D.).	(1) Delhi, 1847. (2) Cairo, 1286 A. H. (1869-70 A.D.). (3) Bombay, 1290 A.H. (1873-74 A.D.).
18	Tārīkh-ul-Yamini (تاريخ اليميني) or Kitāb-ul-Yamini (كتاب اليميني) by Abū Naṣr Muḥammad 'Utbi, *Circa* 420 A.H. (1029-21 A.D.).	A history of the reign of Subuktagin and part of that of Maḥmūd to the year 410 A.H. (1019-20 A.D.).	Delhi, 1847.
19	Zain-ul-Akhbār (زين الاخبار) by Abū Sa'id 'Abd-ul-Ḥai Gardezi, *Circa* 440 A.H. (1048 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition, including an account of Gaznavid kings.	A portion of the work has been published by E. G. Browne Memorial Fund, England, 1928.
		GHORID AND SLAVE DYNASTIES.	
20	Al-Kāmil-fit-Tārīkh (الكامل في التاريخ) or Kāmil-ut-Tawārīkh (كامل التواريخ) by Shaikh Abūl Ḥasan 'Āli, better known as Ibn-i-Aṣīr, *Circa* 628 A.H. (1230-31 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of its compositions with notices of Ghaznavid and Ghorid kings.	(1) Tornberg, 1867-74. (2) Bulaq, 1290 A.H. (1873-74 A.D.).
21	Qirān-us-Sa'dain (قران السعدين) by Amir Khusrau, composed in 688 A.H. (1289 A.D.).	A poetical account of the meeting of Sulṭān Mu'izz-ud-Dīn Kaiqubād and his father Nāṣir-ud-Dīn Bughrā Khān Sulṭān of Bengal, which took place in Dehli in the year 688 A.H.	(1) Lucknow, 1259-1261, A.H. (1843-45 A.D.). (2) Naval Kishor Press, 1302 A.H. (1884-85 A.D.). (3) Muslim University, Aligarh, 1918.
22	Rauẓat-uṣ-Ṣafā fi Sirat-ul-Ambiyā wal Malūk wal Khulafā (روضة الصفا في سيرة الانبيا و الملوك و الخلفا) by Muḥammad bin Khāwind Shāh, better known as Mir Khwānd, *Circa* 903 A.H. (1498 A.D.).	A general history from the earliest times to the date of its composition, including the accounts of Ghaznavid and Ghorid kings.	(1) Bombay, 1271 A.H. (1854-55 A.D.). (2) Tehran, 1270-74 A. H. (1853-57 A.D.).
23	Ṭabaqāt-i-Nāṣiri (طبقات ناصري) by Minhāj-i-Sirāj Juzjānī, completed in 658 A.H. (1260 A.D.).	A general history from the earliest times to the date of its composition, treating especially the Ghorid and slave dynasties.	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1864.
24	Tārīkh-i-Guzīda (تاريخ گزيده) by Ḥamdullah Mustaufī, completed in 730 A.H. (1329-30 A.D.).	A general history from the earliest times to the date of its composition, including the accounts of Ghaznavid and Ghorid kings.	Luzac & Co., London, 1910-13.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Where printed.
		KHALJĪ DYNASTY.	
25	Khizr Khānī (خضر خاني) also called Dawalrānī Khizr Khān (دولراني خضر خان) 'Ishqiya (عشقيه) or 'Ashiqā (عشيقه) by Amīr Khusrau, composed in 715 A.H. (1315-16 A.D.). Originally it consisted of 4,200 verses, but 319 lines were added to it after the death of Khizr Khān, which occurred about the year 718 A.H. (1318-19 A.D.).	A historical poem having for its main subject the love adventures of Khizr Khān, the son of 'Alā-ud-Dīn Khaljī, with Deval Dī or Deval Rānī, the daughter of Rāi Karan of Gujrāt. It also contains an account of the various conquests of 'Alā-ud-Dīn Khaljī.	Muslim University, Aligarh, 1917.
		TUGHLAQ DYNASTY.	
26	Riḥlat-i-Ibn-i-Baṭūṭa (رحلت ابن بطوطه) by Shaikh Abū 'Abdullah Muḥammad, commonly known as Ibn-i-Baṭūṭa, date of composition not known.	Travels of Ibn-i-Baṭūṭa who visited India in the reign of Muḥammad Tughlaq, dealing also with the history of the period.	Paris, 1853. (An urdu translation of the work has been published in India.).
27	Tārīkh-i-Fīroz Shāhī (تاريخ فيروز شاهي) by Ẓiyā-ud-Dīn Barnī, completed in 750 A.H. (1357 A.D.).	A history of the Sultans of Dehli from the accession of Ghiyāṣ-ud-Dīn Balban to the 6th year of the reign of Fīroz Shāh.	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1862.
28	Tārīkh-i-Fīroz Shāhi (تاريخ فيروز شاهى) by Shams Sirāj 'Afīf, *Circa* 801 A.H. (1398-99 A.D.).	A history of the life and reign of Fīroz Shāh from 1351 to 1388 A.D.	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1890.
		INVASION OF TIMUR.	
29	'Ajāib-ul-Maqdūr fī Akhbār-i-Tīmūr (عجايب المقدور فى اخبار تيمور) also called Tārīkh-i-Tīmūrī (تاريخ تيموري) by Shihāb-ud-Dīn Aḥmad Anṣārī of Damishq, better known as Ibn-i-'Arab Shāh.	A history of Tīmūr from the beginning of his life to his death.	Lahore, 1868.
30	Tūzūk-i-Tīmūrī (تزوک تيموري) or Malfūẓāt-i-Amīr Tīmūr (ملفوظات امير تيمور) or Malfūẓāt-i-Ṣāḥib Qirān (ملفوظات صاحبقران) translated into Persian, as alleged, from a Turkish original by Mīr Abū Ṭālib-ul-Ḥusainī, who presented the translation to the Emperor Shāhjahān about the year 1637 A.D. The authenticity of the Malfūẓāt or memoirs is open to question.	Alleged autobiographical memoirs of Amīr Tīmūr from his 7th year to his death, which took place in 1405 A.D.	Fatḥ-ul-Karim Press, Bombay, 1307 A.H. (1189-90 A.D.).

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Where printed.
		INVASION OF TIMUR—*concld.*	
31	Ẓafar Nāma (ظفرنامه) by Maulānā Sharaf-ud-Dīn 'Alī Yazdi, completed in 828 A.H. (1424-25 A.D.).	A history of Amīr Tīmūr from his birth to his death.	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1887-88.
		MUGHAL DYNASTY.	
		General.	
32	Jām-i-Jam (جام جم) by Sayyid Aḥmad Khān, completed in 1255 A.H. (1839 A.D.).	Chronological tables of forty-three kings of Dehli from the time of Amīr Tīmūr to the date of composition.	Agra, 1840.
33	Maāṣir-i-Raḥīmī (مآثر رحيمي) by Muḥammad 'Abdul Bāqī Nahāwandī, completed in 1025 A.H. (1616 A.D.).	A short history of India from the time of Ghaznavid kings to the reign of Jahāngīr with biographical details of Mirzā 'Abd-ur-Raḥīm Khān Khān-i-Khānān and his ancestors.	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1910.
34	Maāṣir-ul-Umarā (مآثر الامرا) by Ṣamṣām-ud-Daula Shāhnawāz Khān Khawāfī Aurangābādī, composed in six years 1155-1160 A.H. (1742-47 A.D.).	Lives of great Amirs of the Indian empire from the beginning of Akbar's reign to the time of composition.	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1888-91.
35	Mulakhkhaṣ-ut-Tawārīkh (ملخص التواريخ) by Farzand 'Alī-ul-Ḥusainī, composed after Siyar-ul-Mutāakhkhirīn, which was completed in 1195 A.H. (1781 A.D.).	An abridgment of the Siyar-ul-Mutāakhkhirīn (سير المتاخرين) (see above No. 10), from the time of Amīr Tīmūr to 1732 A.D.	Agra, 1247 A.H. (1831-32 A.D.).
		BĀBUR.	
36	Wāqi'āt-i-Bāburī (واقعات بابري) also called Tūzūk-i-Bāburī (توزک بابري) by the Emperor Bābur, translated into Persian from the Turkish original by Mirzā 'Abdur-Raḥīm Khān Khan-i-Khānān in 1589 A.D.	Autobiographical memoirs of the Emperor Bābur.	(1) Malik-ul-Kuttāb, Bombay, 1308 A.H. (1890-91 A.D.). (2) Gibb Memorial, London, 1905.
		HUMĀYŪN.	
37	Aḥwāl-i-Humāyūn Pādshāh (احوال همايون پادشاه) by Gulbadan Begam, daughter of the Emperor Bābur, date of composition not known.	Memoirs of the Emperor Bābur and Humāyūn.	Oriental Translation Fund, London, 1902.
		AKBAR.	
38	Āīn-i-Akbarī (آئين اکبري) by Shaikh Abūl Faẓl, surnamed 'Allāmī, composed during the time of the Emperor Akbar.	A part of Akbar Nāma (اکبر نامه) containing institutes of Akbar, a detailed account of the royal establishment, statistics of the empire, etc.	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1872-77.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Where printed.
		AKBAR—*concld.*	
39	Akbar Nāma (اکبر نامه) by Shaikh Abūl Fazl, surnamed 'Allāmī, completed in 1004 A.H. (1596 A.D.).	History of the reign of Akbar, including an account of his predecessors.	(1) Lucknow, 1284 A.H. (1867-68 A.D.). (2) Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1877-86.
40	Inshāi Abūl Fazl (انشائی ابوالفضل) or Makātibāt-i-'Allāmī (مکاتبات علامی) letters written by Shaikh Abūl Fazl, surnamed 'Allāmī, and collected by 'Abd-us-Samad, son of Afzal Muhammad, shortly after the death of the Shaikh, which occured in 1011 A.H. (1602 A.D.).	A Collection of letters written in the name of the Emperor Akbar and also in author's own name.	(1) Calcutta, 1810. (2) Lucknow, 1262 A.H. (1845-46 A.D.) and 1280 A.H. (1863-64 A.D.). (3) Naval Kishor Press, Cawnpore, 1913 A.D.
		JAHĀNGĪR.	
41	Iqbāl Nāma-i-Jahāngīrī (اقبال نامه جهانگیری) by Muhammad Sharīf, entitled Mu'tamad Khān, completed in 1029 A.H. (1619-20 A.D.).	History of the reign of Jahāngīr from his accession to his death (third volume of the work, for the first two volumes see No. 202 under manuscripts).	(1) Lucknow, 1286 A.H. (1869-70 A.D.). (2) Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1865.
42	Jahāngīr Nāma (جهانگیر نامه) better known as Tūzūk-i-Jahāngīrī (توزک جهانگیری) written by the Emperor Jahāngīr himself from his accession to the 17th year of his reign, continued under his supervision by Muhammad Sharīf entitled Mu'tamad Khān from that date to the beginning of the 19th year and re-edited afterwards by Muhammad Hādī, who brought down the history to the end of Jahāngīr's reign.	Memoirs of the Emperor Jāhāngīr	Published and printed by Sayyid Ahmad Khān in his private press at Aligarh, 1864.
		SHĀHJAHĀN.	
43	'Amal-i-Sālih (عمل صالح) by Muhammad Sālih Kambū, completed in 1070 A.H. (1659-60 A.D.).	History of the Emperor Shāhjahān	In the course of publication by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.
44	Inshā-i-Mirzā Tāhir Wahīd (انشائی مرزا طاهر وحید) by Tāhir Wahīd.	A collection of letters addressed in the name of Shāh 'Abbās 11 of Persia to contemporary princes, Amīrs and dignitaries, including Shāhjahān, Dārā Shikoh, Murād Bakhsh and Aurangzeb.	(1) Calcutta, 1826. (2) Lucknow, 1844.
45	Pādshāh Nāma (پادشاه نامه) by 'Abd-ul-Hamīd Lāhaurī, completed in 1057 A.H. (1647 A.D.).	An official history of Shāhjahān's reign from his accession (1628 A.D.) to the end of the 20th year of his reign (1647 A.D.).	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1867-68.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Where printed.
		AURANGZEB.	
46	'Ālamgīr Nāma (عالمگیر نامه) by Munshī Muḥammad Kāẓim, son of Muḥammad Amīn Qazvīnī, *Circa* 1068 A.H. (1657 A.D.).	History of the first ten years of the reign of the Emperor Aurangzeb 'Ālamgīr, beginning with his departure from Aurangābād on Jamādā Ist 1068 A.H. (May 1658 A.D.) to the end of Rajab, 1078 A.H. (Jan. 1668 A.D.).	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1865-68.
47	Maāṣir-i-'Ālamgīrī (مآثر عالمگیری) by Muḥammad Sāqī Musta'id khān, completed in 1122 A.H. (1710-11 A.D.).	History of the last forty years of the reign of the emperor Aurangzeb 'Ālamgīr (1668-1707 A.D.), to which has also been prefixed a sketch of the first ten years of that emperor's reign abridged from the 'Ālamgīr Nāma of Muḥammad Kāẓim (see No. 46).	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1870-71.
48	Waqāya'-i- Ni'mat Khān 'Ālī (وقایع نعمت خان عالی) also called Waqāya '-i-Haidarābād (وقایع حیدرآباد) by Mirzā Nūr-ud-Dīn Muḥammad, better known as Ni'mat Khān 'Ālī (died in 1121 A.H.=1709-10 A.D.).	Journal of the seige of Haidarābād by Aurangzeb in 1097 A.H. (1686 A.D.).	(1) Lucknow, 1259 A.H. (1843-44 A.D.). (2) Naval Kishor Press, Cawnpore, 1901.
49	Ruqqa'āt-i-'Ālamgīrī (رقعات عالمگیری) by the emperor Aurangzeb.	A collection of letters addressed to princes, nobles of the court, etc.	(1) Lahore. (2) Naval Kishor Press, Lucknow.
		SHĀH 'ĀLAM BAHĀDUR SHĀH.	
50	Jang Nāma (جنگ نامه) by Mirzā Nūr-ud-Dīn Muḥammad, better known as Ni'mat Khān 'Ālī, (died in 1121 A.H.=1709-10 A.D.).	An account of the close of Aurangzeb's reign, and of the conflict of his two sons Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur Shāh and the prince Muḥammad 'Āẓam.	(1) Lucknow, 1279 A.H. (1862-63 A.D.). (2) Naval Kishor Press, Cawnpore, 1884.
		INVASION OF NĀDIR SHĀH.	
51	Tārīkh-i-Nādirī (تاریخ نادری) or Tārīkh-i-Jahānkushā-i-Nādirī (تاریخ جہانکشای نادری) by Mirzā Muḥammad Mahdī, *Circa* 1171 A.H. (1757 A.D.).	History of Nādir Shāh from his rise to his death.	Haidarī Press, Bombay, 1293 A.H. (1876-77 A.D.).
		INVASION OF AHMAD SHĀH DURRĀNĪ OR ABDĀLĪ.	
52	Wāqi'āt-i-Durrānī (واقعات درانی) by Muḥammad 'Abd-ur-Raḥmān, date of composition not known.	History of the Durrānī dynasty from the rise of Aḥmad Shāh to the death of Shāh Shujā in 1257 A.H. (1841-42 A.D.).	Cawnpore.
		SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.	
53	Shāh 'Ālam Nāma (شاه عالم نامه) by Ghulām 'Alī Khān, *Circa* 1203 A.H. (1788 A.D.).	History of Shāh 'Ālam II with an account of the previous reign from the deposition of Aḥmad Shāh in 1754 A.D.	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1912.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		MANUSCRIPTS. GENERAL HISTORY.	
54	Afṣaḥ-ul-Akhbār (افصح الاخبار) by Muḥammad Bāqir 'Ināyat-Ullah, *Circa* 1037 A.H. (1627 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the accession of Shāhjahān (1628 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. I, p. 121, No. Or. 138.
55	Aḥsan-ut-Tawārīkh (احسن التواريخ) also called Muntakhab-ut-Tawārīkh (منتخب التواريخ) by Ḥasan bin Muḥammad-ul-Khākī-ush-Shīrāzī, said to have been completed on the 20th Rajab, 1019 A.H. (1610 A.D.) but contains some later additions in which 1021 A.H. (1612-13 A.D.) is related as the current year.	A general history of the east from the earliest times to 1612 A.D.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 886, No. Or. 1649, (2) Lahore.
56	Aḥwāl-i-Rājahāi Hindūstān (احوال راجهاي هندوستان) author's name and date of composition not known, but the account contained in this treatise is stated to have been taken from Rauẓat-ut-Ṭāhirīn.	A short tract dealing with the early Rājas of India down to the defeat of Rāi Pithūrā by Shihāb-ud-Dīn Ghorī.	I. O., Ethe, Column 87, No. 204.
57	Akhbārāt-i-Hind (اخبارات هند) by Muḥammad Riẓā, completed in 1264 A.H. (1847-48 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to 1848 A.D., including a minute account of the period of dissolution of the Mughal empire.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 914, No. Or. 1726.
58	Akhbār-i-Muḥabbat (اخبار محبت) by Muḥabbat Khān, *Circa* 1186 A.H. (1772-73 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to 1772 A.D., the appendix containing an account until the accession of Akbar Shāh II, 1806 A.D.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 911, No. Or. 1714.
59	Anfa'-ul-Akhbār (انفع الاخبار) by Muḥammad Amīn bin Daulat Muḥammad-ul-Ḥusainī-ul-Bāliḥī, composed in 1036 A.H. (1626-27 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition, the extract in the British Museum relating chiefly to the reign of Jahāngīr.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1023, No. Or. 1761.
60	Ashraf-ut-Tawārīkh (اشرف التواريخ). by Kishan Diyāl Khatrī of Dehlī, completed in 1826 A.D.	A general history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1026, No. Or. 1763, III.
61	'Aẓim-ut-Tawārīkh (عظيم التواريخ) compiled by several Collaborators at the instance of Nawāb Muḥammad 'Alī Khān Bahādur Zulfiqār Jang, the ruler of Carnatic, but remained unfinished on account of the death of the Nawab on the 12th Nov. 1825.	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	I. O., Ethe, Column 162, No. 430.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		GENERAL HISTORY—*contd.*	
62	Baḥr-ul-Mawwāj (بحر المواج) by Muḥammad 'Alī Khān Anṣārī, completed in 1209 A.H. (1794-95 A.D.), but the account of Durrānīs is brought down to 1211 A.H. (1796-97 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition, but containing a reference to India only in connection with the account of Ghaznavid and Ghorid kings, Timūr and his descendants and Nādir Shāh and Aḥmad Shāh Abdālī.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1025, No. Or. 1762, XII.
63	Burhān-ul-Futūḥ (برهان الفتوح) by Muḥammad 'Alī bin Muḥammad Ṣādiq-ul-Ḥusanī, completed in 1148 A.H. (1735-36 A. D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 893, No. Or. 1884.
64	Chahār Chaman (چهار چمن) by Daulat Rāi, composed in 1225 A.H. (1810-11 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.	Lahore.
65	Chahār Gulshan (چهار گلشن) by Rāi Chatarman, composed in 1173 A.H. (1759-60 A.D.) but its final arrangement was carried out by the author's grandson, Rāi Bhān Munshī, who added to it a short preface dated 1204 A.H. (1789-90 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) Aligarh. (2) B. M., Vol. III, p. 909, No. Or. 1719. (3) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 17, No. 542. (4) Delhi. (5) Manchester. (6) Sarkar. (7) Ẓafar Ḥasan.
66	Chahār Gulzar-i-Shujā'ī (چهار گلزار شجاعي) by Harcharan Dās, *Circa* 1201 A.H. (1786-87 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to 1786 A.D.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 912, No. Or. 1732. (2) Punjab University.
67	Farḥat-un-Nāẓirin (فرحت الناظرين) by Muḥammad Aslam, completed in 1184 A.H. (1770-71 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 131, No. Add. 6942. (2) Manchester. (3) Paris, No. 550.
68	Ḥadīqat-uṣ-Ṣafā (حديقة الصفا) by Yūsuf 'Alī bin Ghulam 'Alī Khān completed in 1184 A.H. (1770-71 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to 1173 A.H. (1759-60 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 872, No. Or. 165, II. (2) Bodleian. (3) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 68, No. 480.
69	Haft Iqlīm (هفت اقليم) by Amīn Aḥmad Rāzī, completed in 1002 A.H. (1593-94 A.D.).	A large collection of biographical notices geographically arranged, including historical account of India from the earliest times to Akbar's reign.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 335, No. Or. 203. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 196, No. 636. (3) A. S. B. (4) Bodleian. (5) I. O., Ethe, Column 380, No. 724.
70	Haft Gulshan-i- Muḥammad Shāhī (هفت گلشن محمد شاهي) by Muḥammad Hādī, entitled Kāmwar Khān, *Circa* 1132 A.H. (1719-20 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to Babur.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 908, No. Or. 1795. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 15, No. 541. (3) Berlin, No. 494. (4) I. O., Ethe, Column 147, No. 394.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		GENERAL HISTORY—*contd.*	
71	Haqiqathā-i-Hindūstān (حقیقتہای ہندوستان) by Lachhmi Narāyan Shafiq, completed in 1204 A.H. (1790 A.D.).	Topographical account of the *Ṣūbas* of Hindūstān and the Deccan, including a sketch of history of the Muslim Sulṭāns of India from Mu'izz-ud-Dīn Muḥammad Bin Sām to Shāh 'Ālam II.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 238, No. Or. 205. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 19, No. 19. (3) I. O., Ethe, Column 161, No. 426.
72	Intikhāb-i-Muntakhab (انتخاب منتخب) or Intikhab-i-Muntakhab-ut-Tawārikh (انتخاب منتخب التواریخ) by 'Abd-ush-Shakūr, completed in 1084 A.H. (1673-74 A.D.).	An abridgment of Muntakhab-ut-Tawārikh (منتخب التواریخ) of Muḥammad Yūsuf bin Shaikh Raḥmat-Ullah (*vide* No. 96), covering the period from the earliest times to the accession of Shāhjahān, 1628 A.D.	I. O., Ethe, Column 47, No. 123.
73	Irshād-ul-Wuzarā (ارشاد الوزرا) by Ṣadr-ud-Dīn Muḥammad, written during the reign of Muḥammad Shāh (1719-1748 A.D.).	Short notices on celebrated Wazirs who flourished in the east from the earliest times to the period of composition.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 338, No. Or. 233.
74	Jama'-i-Kāmil baqaid-i-goshwāra-i-ūbajāt-i-Hind-u-Dakan wa tafṣīl-i-Parganāt-i-Ṣūbajāt-i-Dakan (جمع کامل بقید گوشوارہ صوباجات ھند و دکن و تفصیل پرگنات صوباجات دکن) by Jagjīwan Dās.	Statistical account of the various provinces and districts of Hindūstān and Deccan in general and of the latter in particular.	I. O., Ethe, Column 166, No. 434.
75	Jannāt-ul-Firdaus (جنات الفردوس) by Mirzā Muḥammad, composed in 1126 A.H. (1714 A.D.).	Chronological tables of the history of the east from the rise of Islām to 1714 A.D.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 138, No. Or. 144. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 62, No. 478.
76	Lubb-us-Siyar wa Jahān Numā (لب السیر و جہان نما) by Mirzā Abū Ṭālib Londoni, completed in 1208 A.H. (1793-94 A.D.).	A universal history from the earliest times to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 895, No. Or. 1871.
77	Lubb-ut-Tawārikh-i-Hind (لب التواریخ ھند) by Rāi Bindrāban, composed in 1106 A.H. (1694-95 A.D.).	A general history of India from the time of Sulṭān Shihāb-ud-Dīn Ghori to 1690 A.D.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 228, No. Add. 26 251. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 135, No. 358. (3) A. S. B. (4) Bodleian. (5) Lahore. (6) Manchester. (7) Paris, No. 543. (8) Ẓafar Ḥasan.
78	Ma'dan-i-Akhbār-i-Aḥmadī (معدن اخبار احمدی) by Aḥmad bin Bahbal, composed in the reign of Jahāngir, *Circa* 1028 A.H. (1614 A.D.).	A general history of the east in two volumes, the first volume in the British Museum from the earliest time to Ibrāhim Lodi and the second volume in the India Office comprising the history of the Chaghatāi dynasty and the rulers of India from Timūr to Jahāngir.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 888, No. Or. 1766. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 46, No. 121.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		GENERAL HISTORY—*contd.*	
79	Majālis-us-Salāṭīn (مجالس السلاطين) by Muḥammad Sharīf, completed in 1038 A.H. (1628-29 A.D.).	A history of India from Muslim conquest to the accession of Shāhjahān (1628 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. III, p. 906, No. Or. 1903.
80	Majāmi'-ul-Akhbār (مجامع الاخبار) or Tārīkh-i-Muḥammad Sharīf Waqū'ī (تاريخ محمد شريف وقوعي) by Muḥammad Sharīf-ul- usainī known as Waqū'ī, *Circa* 1000 A.H. (1591-92 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	I. O., Ethe, Column 42, No. 119.
81	Majma'-ul-Akhbār (مجمع الاخبار) by Harsukh Rāi, completed in 1220 A.H. (1805-06 A.D.).	A universal history from the earliest times to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 896, No. Or. 1624.
82	Majma'-ul-Mulūk (مجمع الملوک) one of the volumes of Baḥr-ul-Zakhkhār (بحر الزخار) by Muḥammad Riẓā Ṭabāṭabāi, *Circa* 1260 A.H. (1844 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the reign of Rafī'-ud-Daula or Shāhjahān II (1719 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1014, No. Or. 1743, II, 3, and p. 1053, No. Or. 1058, XII, 1 (extract only).
83	Makhzan-ul-Jawāhar (مخزن الجواهر) by Muḥammad Ṣādiq surnamed Akhtar, composed in 1263. A.H. (1847 A.D.).	A mere abridgment of Oriental history consisting of enumeration of reigns without any original matter, the Timurides of India being the only dynasty brought down to author's time.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 900, No. Or. 1784.
84	Mawāhir-ul-Hind (مواهير الهند) name of the author not known, composed in 1186 A.H. (1772-73 A.D.).	An account of Indian coins with their legends and historical notices from the Hindū period to Muḥammad Shāh, including the coins of Aḥmad Shāh, Sikhs, Nepāl and the Deccan as well as a history of Nādir Shāh from his rise to his departure from India.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 916, No. Or. 1917.
85	Miḥak-us-Sulūk wa Miṣqalat-un-Nufūs (محك السلوك و مصقلة النفوس) author's name not known, but he is learnt to have once been a companion of the prince Muḥammad Mua'ẓẓam, afterwards Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur Shāh II, completed in 1133 A.H. (1720-21 A.D.).	A curious work on general history intermixed with theological and esoteric discussions, from the earliest times to the accession of Muḥammad Shāh (1719 A.D.).	I. O., Ethe, Column 52, No. 129.
86	Mirāt-i-Āftāb Numā (مرات آفتاب نما) by 'Abd-ur-Raḥmān, entitled Shāhnawāz Khān, completed in 1218 A.H. (1803-04 A.D.).	A general history of the east with biographical and geographical accounts from the earliest times to the 45th year of the reign of Shāh 'Ālam (1803 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 131, No. Add. 16697. (2) A. S. B. (3) Aligarh. (4) Bodleian. (5) Delhi. (6) R. A. S. (7) Ẓafar Ḥasan. (8) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 71, No. 481.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		GENERAL HISTORY—*contd.*	
87	Mirāt-ul-'Ālam (مرات العالم) by Muḥammad Bakhtāwar Khān, completed according to the statement of the author in 1078 A.H. (1667-68 A.D.), but some historical accounts and biographical notices are brought down as late as 1094 A.H. (1683 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 125, No. Add. 7657. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 47, No. 124. (3) Aligarh. (4) A. S. B. (5) Bodleian. (6) R. A. S. (7) Manchester. (8) Buhar. (9) State Library, Rampur. (10) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 55, No. 477. (11) Ẓafar Ḥasan.
88	Mirāt-i-Gīti Numā (مرات گیتی نما) by 'Abdul Karīm Mushtāq, completed in 1263 A.H. (1846 A.D.).	A work on geography with historical accounts of India and its *Ṣūbas* from the earliest times to the date of composition, including a detailed notice on Dehli and its principal monuments.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 994, No. Or. 1891. (2) State Library, Alwar.
89	Mirāt-i-Jahān Numā (مرات جہان نما) by Shaikh Muḥammad Baqā, *Circa* 1094 A.H. (1683 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 890, No. Or. 199. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column p. 49, No. 126. (3) A. S. B.
90	Mirāt-ul-Bilād (مرات البلاد) by Hashim 'Alī Rizvi, completed in 1235 A.H. (1819-20 A.D.).	A geographical work, treating more especially of India and including copious historical notices from the earliest times to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 428, No. Or. 202.
91	Mirāt-ul-Hind (مرات الهند) by Muḥammad Laṭīf son of Muḥammad 'Alī, composed after the time of the Emperor Aurangzeb.	Revenue tables of the *Ṣūbas* of Hindūstān.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 55, No. 83.
92	Mirāt-uṣ-Ṣafā (مرات الصفا) by Muḥammad 'Alī, composed in 1179 A.H. (1765-66 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 129, Nos. Add. 6539 and 6540.
93	Mīzān-i-Dānish (میزان دانش) by Anandrūp, composed in 1182 A.H. (1768-69 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 910, No. Or. 1689.
94	Mujmal-i-Mufaṣṣal (مجمل مفصل) by Muḥammad Barārī bin Muḥammad Jamshaid, composed in 1005 A.H. (1654-55 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the beginning of the eleventh century Hijra.	A. S. B., p. 13, No. 43.
95	Mukhtaṣar-i-Yūl (مختصر یول) by 'Azīz-ud-Dīn Muḥammad, composed in 1218 A.H. (1803-04 A.D.).	A history of the Sulṭāns of Dehli and the Timurides from their origin to Shāh 'Ālam II.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 238, No. Add. 16712.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		GENERAL HISTORY—*contd.*	
96	Muntakhab-ut-Tawārīkh (منتخب التواریخ) by Muhammad Yusūf bin Shaikh Rahmat Ullah of Aṭak, completed in 1056 A.H. (1647 A.D.).	A universal history from the earliest times to the accession of Shahjahān (1628 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 122, No. Add. 16695. (2) Buhar. (3) Bankipore. Vol. VI, p. 50, No. 476.
97	Muntakhab-ut-Tawārīkh (منتخب التواریخ) by Jagjīwan Dās, completed in 1120 A.H. (1708-09 A.D.).	A general history of India from the Muhammadan conquest to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 231, No. Add. 26253.
98	Muntakhab-ut-Tawārīkh (منتخب التواریخ) by Sadā Sukh, *Circa* 1234 A.H. (1818-19 A.D.).	A general history of India from the Muhammadan conquest to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 914, No. Or. 1698.
99	Rājāwalī (راجاولی) by Banvālī Dās, surnamed Walī, who was a *munshī* in the service of the prince Dārā Shikoh, and continued by a later editor to 1173 A.H. (1759-60 A.D.).	A chronological sketch of the rulers of India from the early Rājas to Shāh 'Ālam II, who ascended the throne in 1759 A.D.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 916, No. Or. 1688. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 87, No. 205.
100	Rāj Suhāwalī (راج سهاولی) by Munshi Hī Rām or Hanī Rām, son of Dhanī Rām, *Circa* 1207 A.H. (1792 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition together with statistical tables of the *Ṣūbas* of Hindūstān.	I. O., Ethe, Column 88, No. 208.
101	Rauzat-ut-Ṭāhirīn (روضة الطاهرین) by Ṭāhir Muhammad Ḥasan 'Imād-ud-Dīn bin Sulṭān 'Alī Sabzwārī, *Circa* 1014 A.H. (1606-07 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 119, No. Or. 168. (2) Buhar. (3) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 18, No. 456.
102	Sa'ādat-i-Jāwīd (سعادت جاوید) or Tārīkh-i-Sa'ādat-i-Jāwīd (تاریخ سعادت جاوید) by Harnām Singh Nāmī, *Circa* 1221 A.H. (1806 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 913, No. Or. 1820.
103	Ṣaḥīḥ-ul-Akhbār (صحیح الاخبار) by Sarūp Chand Khatri, compiled in 1209 A.H. (1794-95 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1031, No. Or. 1843, II (only an extract).
104	Subḥ-i-Ṣādiq (صبح صادق) by Muhammad Ṣādiq, *Circa* 1048 A.H. (1638-39 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 889, No. Or. 1728. (2) Bodleian. (3) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 45, No. 471.
105	Tafṣīl-i-Salāṭīn-i-Dehlī (تفصیل سلاطین دهلی) name of the author and the date of composition not known.	Short notes on the Emperors of Dehli from 602 to 968 A.H. (1206-1561 A.D.).	I. O., Ethe, Column 155, No. 412.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		GENERAL HISTORY—*contd.*	
106	Tanqīḥ-ul-Akhbār (تنقيح الاخبار) by Mullā Muḥammad Māh, began in 1117 A.H. (1705-06 A.D.) and finished *Circa* 1125 A.H. (1713 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	I. O., Ethe, Column 51, No. 127.
107	Tārīkh-i-Alfī (تاريخ الفى) by Mullā Aḥmad of Thatta, and continued after his death by Ja'far Beg Āṣaf Khān, commenced by Akbar's orders in 993 A.H. (1585 A.D.) and finished in 997 A.H. (1588-89 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the death of the Prophet Muḥammad to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 117, No. Add. 16681. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 39, No. 110. (3) A. S. B. (4) Manchester.
108	Tārīkh-i-Banākitī (تاريخ بنا كيتى) or Rauẓat-i-Ulil Albāb fī Tawārīkh-ul-Akābir wal Ansāb (روضة اولي الالباب في تواريخ الاكابر و الانساب) by Abū Sulaiman Dāūd bin Abil Faẓl Muḥammad-ul-Banākitī, completed in 717 A.H. (1317-18 A.D.).	A general history from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 79, No. Add. 7626. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 9, No. 18. (3) Bodleian. (4) Leiden, Cat. Cod. Or., Vol. V, p. 228. (5) Vienna. (6) R. A. S. (7) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 9, No. 452.
109	Tārīkh-i-Elchi-i-Niẓām Shāh (تاريخ ايلچى نظام شاه) by Khurshāh bin Qubād-ul-Ḥusainī, composed in 971 A.H. (1563-64 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 107, No. Add. 23513.
110	Tārīkh-i-Ganjīna (تاريخ گنجينه) author's name not known, *Circa* 1078 A.H. (1667-68 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to 1042 A.H. (1642-43 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1027, No. Or. 1763, XV (only an extract).
111	Tārīkh-i-Hākimān-i-Hind (تاريخ حاكمان هند) or Tārīkh-i-Rājahā-i-Hind (تاريخ راجهاى هند) author's name not known, completed in 1018 A.H. (1609-10 A.D.).	A short abridgment of the history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.	I. O., Ethe, Column 118, No. 303.
112	Tārīkh-i-Ḥaqqī (تاريخ حقى) by 'Abd-ul-Ḥaq Ḥaqqī of Dehlī, *Circa* 1008 A.H. (1599 A.D.).	A general history of India from the Muhammadan conquest to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 223, No. 26210. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 8, No. 537. (3) R. A. S. (4) Ẓafar Hasan.
113	Tārīkh-i-Hindī (تاريخ هندي) by Rustam 'Alī, completed in 1154 A.H. (1741-42 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to 1153 A.H.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 909, No. Or. 1628.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		GENERAL HISTORY—*contd.*	
114	Tārīkh-i-Ibrāhīmī (تاریخ ابراهیمی) also called Tārīkh-i-Humāyūnī (تاریخ همایونی) by Ibrāhīm bin Jarīr, *Circa* 957 A.H. (1550 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) I. O., Ethe, Column 33, No. 104. (2) Bodleian.
115	Tārīkh-i-Jidwalī (تاریخ جدولی) by Muṣṭafā, originally compiled about 1060 A.H. (1650 A.D.) but amplified subsequently by another compiler.	Chronological table from legendary times to 1108 A.H. (1696-97 A.D.).	A. S. B.
116	Tārīkh-i-Mamālik-i-Hindūstān (تاریخ ممالک هندوستان) or Tārīkh-i-Mamālik-i-Hind (تاریخ ممالک هند) by Ghulām Bāsiṭ, composed in 1196 A. H. (1782 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 237, No. Add. 27250. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 1534, No. 2835.
117	Tārīkh-i-Mufaẓẓalī (تاریخ مفضلی) by Sayyid Mufaẓẓal Khān, probably composed during the reign of Farrukhsiyar (1713-1719 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the reign of Farrukhsiyar.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 892, No. Or. 1836 (incomplete).
118	Tārīkh-i-Muḥammadī (تاریخ محمدی) by Muḥammad Bihāmid Khān, completed in 842 A.H. (1438-39 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the time of the Prophet Muḥammad to the date of composition with special reference to India.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 84, No. Or. 137.
119	Tārīkh-i-Muḥammadī (تاریخ محمدی) by Muḥammad bin Rustam, completed in 1190 A.H. (1776-77 A.D.).	A Muhammadan chronicle, containing brief notices of political events and of the death of celebrated men in chronological order from the beginning of Hijra era to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 895, No. Or. 1824.
120	Tārīkh-i-Muḥammad Shāhī (تاریخ محمد شاهی) commonly called Nādir-uz-Zamānī (نادر الزمانی) by Khushhal Chand, composed in 1154 A.H. (1741-42 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to the reign of Muḥammad Shāh.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 128, No. Add. 24027. (2) Lahore. (3) Berlin, No. 495.
121	Tārīkh-i-Ṣadr-i-Jahān (تاریخ صدر جهان) by Faizullah Ṣadr-i-Jahān, composed about 907 A.H. (1501-02 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the 9th century Hijra.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 86, No. Add. 7629. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 23, No. 462.
122	Tawārīkh Nāma-i-Shāhān-i-Hindūstān (تواریخ نامه شاهان هندوستان)	A general history of the Paṭhān kings of India.	Lahore.
123	Taẕkirat-ul-Mulūk (تذکرة الملوك) by Yaḥyā Khān, *Circa* 1149 A.H. (1736-37 A.D.).	A general history of India from the Muhammadan conquest to the date of composition.	I. O., Ethe, Column 154, No. 409.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		GENERAL HISTORY—*concld.*	
124	Tuḥfat-ul-Hind (تحفة الهند) by Lāl Rām, son of Rāi Dūla Rām, composed in 1148 A. H. (1735-36 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to the reign of Farru-khsiyar, including an account of the early kings of Persia.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 236, Nos. Add. 6583 and 6584.
125	Tuḥfat-ul-Kirām (تحفة الكرام) by Mīr 'Alī Sher Qāni' of Thatta, completed in 1181 A.H. (1767-68 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 846, No. Add. 21589. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 64, No. 479.
126	Yādgār-i-Bahāduri (يادگار بہادری) by Bahādur Singh, completed in 1249 A.H. (1833-34 A.D.).	An encyclopædia of history, biography, arts and sciences dealing with the period from the earliest times to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 897, Nos. Or. 1652 and 1653.
127	Zikr-i-Mulūk (ذكر ملوك) also called Tārīkh-i-Ḥaqqī (تاريخ حقى) by Shaikh 'Abd-ul-Ḥaq Ḥaqqī of Dehlī (see No. 112) with a Takmila (تكمله) by Muḥammad Rafī'-ud-Dīn Khān of Moradabad, the latter composed in 1194 A.H. (1780 A.D.).	Tārīkh-i-Ḥaqqī is a general history of India from the Muhammadan conquest to the reign of Akbar, but the Takmila, which presumably gives it the new name of Zikr-i-Mulūk, goes down to the date of its composition.	Zafar Hasan.
128	Zubdat-ut-Tawārīkh (زبدة التواريخ) by Ḥāidar bin 'Alī Husainī Rāzī, completed in 1026 A.H. (1617 A.D.).	A general history of the east with an account of India from the earliest times to the reign of Nāṣir-ud-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh (1246-1265 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 887, No. Or. 1909. (2) Berlin.
129	Zubdat-ut-Tawārīkh (زبدة التواريخ) by Nūr-ul-Ḥaq. *Circa* 1014 A.H. (1605 A.D.).	A general history of India from the Muhammadan conquest to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 224, No. Add. 10580. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 112, No. 290. (3) Berlin, No. 471. (4) Paris No. 535. (5) Lahore. (6) Manchester.
		GHAZNAVID DYNASTY.	
130	Amīnī (امينى) a Persian translation of Tārīkh-ul-Yamīnī (تاريخ اليمينى) of Utbi by Muḥammad Karāmat 'Alī of Dehlī.	See Tārīkh-ul-Yamīnī, No. 18.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 900, No. Or. 1888.
131	Maāṣir-ul-Mulūk (مآثر الملوك) by Ghiyāṣ-ud-Dīn, better known as Khwānd Mīr.	A work treating of the institutions, foundations and wise sayings of kings together with a general Muslim history from Umayyads to Ghaznavids.	B. M., Supplement, p. 18, No. 29.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		GHAZNAVID DYNASTY—*concld.*	
132	Nizām-ut-Tawārīkh (نظام التواريخ) by Nāṣir-ud-Din Abū Sa'id 'Abdullah Baiẓāwī, *Circa* 674 A.H. (1275 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition including a short account of Ghaznavid kings.	B. M., Vol. II, p. 823, No. Add. 16703.
133	Tarjuma-i-Yamīnī (ترجمهٔ يمينى) a Persian translation of Tarikh-ul-Yamini (تاريخ اليميني) of 'Utbī by Abū-sh-Sharf Nāṣiḥ.	See Tārikh-ul-Yamini No. 18 . .	B. M., Vol. I, p. 157, No. Add. 24950.
134	Waṣāyā-i-Nizām-ul-Mulk (وصاياى نظام الملك) by Nizām-ul-Mulk Tūsī, composed about the 9th century Hijra (15th century A.D.).	Counsels of Nizām-ud-Din to his son, Fakhr-ul-Mulk, respecting the responsibilities of the Vazārat, illustrated by incidents of his own life and various historical anecdotes, including a few of the stories relating to the reign of Ghaznavid kings.	B. M., Vol. II, p. 446, No. Or. 256.
		GHORID AND SLAVE DYNASTIES.	
135	Jāmi'-ul-Hikāyāt (جامع الحكايات) by Muhammad 'Aufi, *Circa* 1229.	A collection of historical stories and anecdotes together with a preface containing an account of the siege of Bhakkar and the defeat of Nāṣir-ud-Din Qabācha by Nizām-ul-Mulk Junaidi, the Vazir of Iltutmish.	B. M., Vol. II, p. 749, No. Add. 16862.
136	Nusakh-i-Jahānārā (نسخ جهان آرا) by Aḥmad bin Muḥammad, better known as Qāzī Aḥmad Ghaffārī, composed in 972 A.H. (1564-65 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition, including an account of Ghaznavid, Ghorid and Slave kings.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 111, No. Or. 141. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 34, No. 106.
137	Tāj-ul-Maāsir (تاج المآثر) by Hasan Nizāmī commenced in 602 A.H. (1205-06 A.D.).	A history of the empire of Dehli from 1191 to 1217 A.D.	(1) A. S. B. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 89, No. 209. (3) B. M., Vol. I, p. 239, No. Add. 7623.
138	Tuḥfat-uṣ-Sighar (تحفة الصغر) by Amīr Khusrau, composed from 665 A.H. (1266-67 A.D.) to 669 A.H. (1270-71 A.D.).	The first Dīvān of Amīr Khusrau containing poems in praise of Ghiyāṣ-ud-Din Balban, his son Khān-i-Shahid and some great personages of Balban's court.	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 609, No. Add. 21104, I. (2) Bankipore, Vol. I, p. 176, No. 125, I. (3) I. O., Ethe, Column 688, No. 1186.
139	Wasṭ-ul-Ḥayāt (وسط الحيات) by Amir Khusrau composed from 670 A.H. (1271-72 A.D.) to 684 A.H. (1295-86 A.D.).	The second Dīvān of Amīr Khusrau, containing poems in praise of Khān-i-Shahid, Mu'izz-ud-Din Kaiqubād, etc.	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 610, No. Add. 21104, II. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 688, No. 1186.
		KHALJĪ DYNASTY.	
140	Baqiya Naqiya (بقيه نقيه) by Amir Khusrau, composed a few years before his death, which occurred in 725 A.H. (1325 A.D.).	The fourth Dīvān of Amir Khusrau containing poems addressed to 'Alā-ud-Din Khalji, his son Khizr Khān, Quṭab-ud-Din Mubārak Shāh and various Amirs of his court.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 610, No. Add. 21104, IV. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 688, No. 1186.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		Khalji dynasty—*concld.*	
141	Ghurrat-ul-Kamāl (غرة الكمال) by Amīr Khusrau, composed from 685 A.H. (1286-87 A.D.) to 693 A.H. (1293-94 A.D.).	The third Dīvān of Amīr Khusrau containing poems in praise of Mu'izz-ud-Dīn Kaiqubād, Jalāl-ud-Dīn Fīroz Shāh, Rukn-ud-Dīn Ibrāhīm Shāh, 'Alā-ud-Dīn Khaljī, etc.	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 610, No. Add. 21104, III, p. 613, No. Add. 25807, VI, and p. 614 No. Add. 23549. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 688, No. 1186. (3) Bankipore, Vol. I, p. 179, No. 125, II.
142	Khazāin-ul-Futūh (خزاين الفتوح) or Tārīkh-i-'Alāī (تاريخ علائي) by Amīr Khusrau, date of composition not known.	A history of the reign of 'Alā-ud-Dīn Khaljī from his accession in 695 A.H. (1296 A.D.) to 711 A.H. (1311 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. I, p. 240, No. Add. 16838.
143	Miftāḥ-ul-Futūḥ (مفتاح الفتوح) by Amīr Khusrau, composed in 690 A.H. (1291 A.D.).	A historical poem containing an account of the campaigns of Jalāl-ud-Dīn Fīroz Shāh Khaljī from his accession in 689 A.H. (1290 A.D.) to his return to Dehlī in 690 A.H. (1291 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 612, No. Add. 21104, VI. (2) Bankipore, Vol. I, p. 180, No. 125, II. (3) I. O., Ethe, Column 688, No. 1186.
144	Nuh Sipihr (نه سپهر) by Amīr Khusrau, completed in 718 A.H. (1318 A.D.).	A poetical description of the court of Quṭb-ud-Dīn Mubārak Shāh with an account of the principal events of his reign.	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 612, No. Add. 21104. (2) I. O., Ethe Column 705, No. 1218.
		Tughlaq dynasty.	
145	Futūḥāt-i-Fīroz Shāhī (فتوحات فيروز شاهي) by the Emperor Fīroz Shāh.	A brief summary of the religious and public works of the Emperor Fīroz Shāh.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 920, No. Or. 2039 (appendix). (2) Zafar Hasan.
146	Nihāyat-ul-Kamāl (نهايت الكمال) by Amīr Khusrau, *Circa* 725 A.H. (1325 A.D.)	The fifth Dīvān of Amīr Khusrau, containing an elegy on the death of Sultān Quṭab-ud-Dīn Mubārāk Shāh (1320 A.D.) and several poems addressed to Ghiyās-ud-Dīn Tughlaq and to his son and presumptive heir Fakhr-ud-Dīn Ulugh Khān together with a poem on the festive entrance of the latter into Dehlī after his accession as Muḥammad Shāh (1325).	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 613, No. Add. 25807, VII. (2) Bankipore, Vol. I, p. 183, No. 125, III and p. 184, No 126.
147	Sīrat-i-Fīroz Shāhī (سيرت فيروز شاهي) completed in 772 A.H. (1370-71 A.D.), author's name not known.	A short history of the early part of the reign of Fīroz Shāh together with a detailed account of his virtues and attainments as well as of the works of public utility executed by him.	(1) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 28, No. 547. (2) Sarkar. (3) Muḥammad Ḥamid. Quraishī, Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		INVASION OF TIMŪR.	
148	Malfūẓāt-i-Ṣāḥib Qirān (ملفوظات صاحبقران) supposed to have been written by Amīr Timūr, translated originally into Persian by Mīr Abū Ṭālib-ul-Ḥusaini and amended subsequently under the orders of Shāhjahān in 1047 A.H. (1637-38 A.D.) by Muḥammad Afẓal Bukhārī.	Alleged autobiographical memoirs of Amīr Timūr.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 170, No. Add. 16686. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 86, No. 203.
149	Malfūẓāt-i-Timūrī (ملفوظات تیموری) supposed to have been written by Amīr Timūr and translated into Persian by Mīr Abū Ṭālib-ul-Ḥusaini.	Alleged autobiographical memoirs of Amīr Timūr.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 179, No. Add. 26191. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 84, No. 196. (3) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 173, No. 515.
150	Maṭla'-us-Sa'dain wa Majma'-ul-Baḥrain (مطلع السعدين و مجمع البحرين) by 'Abd-ur-Razzāq bin Isḥāq Samarqandī, completed in 880 A.H. (1475 A.D.).	History of Persia and the adjoining countries from 704 A.H. (1304-05 A.D.) to 875 A.H. (1470-71 A.D.), including a general sketch of Timūr's character, rule and mode of life.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 181, No. Add. 17928. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 83, No. 192. (3) R. A. S. (4) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 169, No. 513.
151	Tārīkh-i-Jahāngīr (تاریخ جهانگیر) or Muqaddama-i-Ẓafar Nāma (مقدمه ظفر نامه) by Sharaf-ud-Dīn 'Alī Yazdī, composed in 1427 A.D.	An introduction to the Ẓafar Nāma treating of the geneology of the Turkish khāns, and of the history of Chingiz Khān and his descendants down to the time of Timūr.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 174, No. Add. 6538. (2) Ẓafar Ḥasan.
152	Timūr Nāma (تیمور نامه) also called Ẓafar Nāma (ظفر نامه) by Maulānā 'Abdullah Hātifī.	History of Amīr Timūr in Verse.	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 653, No. Add. 7780. (2) R. A. S. (3) Ẓafar Ḥasan. (4) Bankipore, Vol. II, p. 116, No. 225. (5) I. O., Ethe, Column 778, No. 1410.
153	Waṣīyat Nāma-i-Amīr Timūr (وصیت نامه امیر تیمور) supposed to have been written by Amīr Timūr.	Alleged precepts of Amīr Timūr	Ẓafar Ḥasan.
154	Ẓafar Nāma (ظفرنامه) by Niẓām Shāmī, composed from 804 A.H. (1401-02 A.D.) to 806 A.H. (1403-04 A.D.).	History of Amīr Timūr from the beginning of his career to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 170, No. Add. 23980.
		SAYYID DYNASTY.	
155	Tārīkh-i-Mubārak Shāhī (تاریخ مبارک شاهی) by Yaḥyā bin Aḥmad bin 'Abdullah of Sahrind (Sarhind), *Circa* 838 A.H. (1434 A.D.).	History of the Sulṭāns of Dehlī from the time of Mu'izz-ud-Dīn Muḥammad bin Sām to the date of composition with a detailed account of the reign of Mubārak Shāh.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 1010, No. Or. 1673, II. (2) Sarkar.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		LODĪ AND SŪR DYNASTIES.	
156	Afsāna-i-Shahān (افسانه شاهان) by Muḥammad Kabīr bin Shaikh Isma'īl, date of composition not known.	Anecdotes of the Afghān kings and chiefs from Kālā Lodī, father of Bahlol Lodī, to the downfall of the Sūr dynasty.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 243, No. Add. 24409.
157	Makhzan-i-Afghānī (مخزن افغانی) by Khwāja Ni'matullah, *Circa* 1021 A.H. (1613 A.D.).	A shorter recension of Tārīkh-i-Khān Jahānī Mukhzan-i-Afghānī. (تاریخ خان جهانی مخزن افغانی) (See No. 159).	B. M., Vol. I, p. 213, No. Add. 21911.
158	Tārīkh-i-Dāūdī (تاریخ داودی) by 'Abdullah, composed probably during the reign of Jahāngīr.	History of the Lodī and Sūr dynasties from the reign of Bahlol Lodī to the year 983 A.H. (1575-76 A.D.)	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 243, No. Or. 197. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 34, No. 548. (3) Sarkar.
159	Tārīkh-i-Khān Jahānī Makhzan-i-Afghānī (تاریخ خان جهانی مخزن افغانی) by Khwājah Ni'matullah, completed in 1021 A.H. (1613 A.D.).	History of Afghāns from their origin to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 210, No. Egerton 696. (2) R. A. S. (3) Aligarh. (4) Bankipore, Vol. III, p. 193, No. 529. (5) Bodleian.
160	Tārīkh-i-Salaṭīn-i-Afāghana (تاریخ سلاطین افاغنه) by Aḥmad Yadgār, date of composition not known, but it seems to have been written prior to 1021 A.H. (1613 A.D.).	History of the Lodī and Sūr dynasties from Bahlol Lodī to the defeat and execution of Himū, which took place in 964 A.H. (1556 A.D.).	(1) A. S. B. (2) B. M., Vol. III, p. 922, No. Or. 1939. (3) Lahore.
161	Tārīkh-i-Sher Shāhī (تاریخ شیر شاهی) or Tuḥfa-i-Akbar Shāhī (تحفه اکبر شاهی) by 'Abbas Khān Shirwānī, *Circa* 987 A.H. (1579 A.D.).	History of the life and reign of Sher Shāh.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 242, No. Or. 164. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 93, No. 219. (3) Lahore. (4) Ẓafar Ḥasan.
162	Wāqi'āt-i-Mushtāqī (واقعات مشتاقی) by Shaikh Rizqullah, date of composition not known, but we know that the author died in 989 A.H. (1581-82 A.D.) and the book, therefore, was written before that year.	Detailed narratives and anecdotes relating to the period of the Lodī and Sūr dynasties.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 921, No. Or. 1929.
		MUGHAL DYNASTY, GENERAL.	
163	An anonymous and untitled history	History of the successors of Aurangzeb from his death to the 13th year of the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II.	Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 100, No. 590.
164	Dastūr-ul-'Amal (دستور العمل) name of the compiler and the date of composition not known.	An official manual, consisting chiefly of chronological notices relating to the reigns of Shāhjahān and his successors down to Farrukhsiyar.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 989. No. Or. 1690. (2) A. S. B.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		MUGHAL DYNASTY, GENERAL—*contd.*	
165	Dastūr-ul-'Amal (دستور العمل) by Rāja Rūp, a pupil of Mahārāja Ṭodarmal, written after the reign of the Emperor Aurangzeb.	A manual of numerical notation and account keeping for the use of public accountants.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 990, No. Or. 2026.
166	Dastūr-ul-'Amal-i-Salāṭin-i-Hind. (دستور العمل سلاطين هند) author's name and the date of composition not known.	An office manual relating to the administration, topography and history of Indian Empire from the time of Bābur down to the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II.	Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 164, No. 621.
167	Dīwān-i-pasand (ديوان پسند) by Chhatar Mal, composed in the 19th century A.D.	An official manual relating to the management of land and to the collection of revenue.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 990, No. 2011. (2) Ẓafar Ḥāsan.
168	Faiyāẓ-ul-Qawānīn (فياض القوانين)	A collection of letters from the Mughal Emperors and other eminent men of the Mughal Empire.	Nawāb 'Alī Ḥusain Khān of Lucknow.
169	History of Bābur, Akbar and Shāhjahān author's name not known, probably written during Shāhjahān's reign.	The history is preceded by an account of Timūr and ends in the middle of the eighth year of Shāhjāhān's reign.	Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 79, No. 571.
170	'Ināyat Nāmā (عنايت نامه) also called Ruqqa'āt-i-'Ināyat Khānī (رقعات عنايت خانى) compiled by 'Ināyat Khān Rāsikh in the year 1163 A.H. (1750 A.D.).	A collection of letters and other historical documents written by, or to, the Timurides of India from the time of Bābur to Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur Shāh.	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 876, No. Or. 1410, I. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 155, No. 411.
171	Jidwal-i-Pādshāhān-i-Timūrī (جدول پادشاهان تيموري) by Muḥammad Hādī Husainī Ṣafwī, surnamed Shāh Mīrzā Mahdī Khān Ṣafwī, date of compilation not known.	Chronological tables of the Indian Timurides from Timūr to Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur Shāh.	A. S. B.
172	Khulaṣat-ut-Tawārikh (خلاصة التواريخ) by Kalyān Singh bin Shitāb Singh, completed in the year 1227 A.H. (1832 A.D.).	A history of the Timuride Emperors of India from their origin to 1812 A.D. and of the *Nāzims* of Bengal.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 283, No. Add. 24084. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 109, No. 594.
173	Ma'dan-us-Sa'ādat (معدن السعادت) by Sulṭān 'Alī Ḥusainī Ṣafwī, *Circa* 1805 A.D.	A detailed history of the Indian Timurides from the time of Timūr to the death of the Emperor Muḥammad Shāh with special reference to the history of Oudh and its dynasties up to 1218 A.H. (1803-04 A.D.).	A. S. B.
174	Majmū'a-i-Mīrzā Mahdī Khānī (مجموعه مرزا مهدي خاني) by Muḥammad Hādī, better known as Shāh Mīrzā or with the honorary epithet Mīrzā Mahdī Khān, the main portion completed in 1142 A.H. (1729-30 A.D.) but it was added to later on, the last date noticed being 1173 A.H. (1759-60 A.D.).	A short outline of the history of the Timurides in India till the date of composition.	I. O., Ethe, Column 155, No. 412.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		MUGHAL DYNASTY, GENERAL—*contd*	
175	Mirāt-i-Wāridāt (مرات واردات) also called Tārīkh-i-Muḥammad Shāhī (تاریخ محمد شاهی) or Tārīkh-i-Chaghtāī (تاریخ چغتائي). by Muḥammad Shafī' completed in 1146 A.H. (1734 A.D.).	A history of the Timurides in India from their origin to the 16th year of the reign of Muḥammad Shāh.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 275, No. Add. 6579. (2) R. A. S.
176	Mirāt-ul-Ishbāh-i-Salāṭīn-i-Āsmānjāh (مرات الاشباه سلاطین آسمانجاه) by Muḥammad Fakhr-ud-Dīn Ḥusain, completed in 1266 A.H. (1849-50 A.D.).	Chronological tables of the Timurides of India, giving the dates and places of birth, accession and death of each sovereign.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 285, No. Or. 182.
177	Muqaddama-i-Shāh 'Ālam Nāma (مقدمه شاه عالم نامه) by Ghulām 'Alī Khān, composed after the year 1203 A.H. (1788 A.D.).	A history of the successors of Aurangzeb, from the death of the latter to the accession of 'Ālamgīr II.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 278, No. Add. 24028.
178	Notes and other official documents bearing no name of the author or the date of composition.	These refer to the reign of the last Mughal emperors of Dehlī, especially of Muḥammad Shāh, Aḥmad Shāh, 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II.	I. O., Ethe, Column 161, No. 427.
179	Rauẓat-ul-Jinān (روضة الجنان)	An abridgement of the history of the Timurides in India.	Lahore.
180	Risāla-i-Manāṣib (رساله مناصب) by Najaf 'Alī, dedicated to Sir Miers Elliot, first Secretary to the Governor General of India, date of composition not known.	An official directory of the empire of Dehlī, containing notices relating to offices, salaries and regulations of Akbar and Shāhjahān's reigns together with an account of Ṣūbās of India and public buildings.	B. M., Vol. II, p. 990, No. Or. 1906.
181	Tabaqāt-i-Shāhjahānī (طبقات شاهجهاني) by Muḥammad Sādiq, entitled Ṣādiq Khān, *Circa* 1046 A.H. (1636-37 A.D.).	Lives of the eminent men who flourished under Tīmūr and his successors down to the reign of Shāhjahān.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1009, No. Or. 1673.
182	Tārīkh-i-'Alī (تاریخ علي) by Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ Qudrat.	A history of the successors of Aurangzeb from Bahādur Shāh I to Shāh 'Ālam II.	Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 90, No. 581.
183	Tārīkh-i-Jugal Kishor (تاریخ جگل کشور) by Jugal Kishor, compiled for Lord Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey (1774-1783).	A general history of India from the time of Humāyūn to Shāh 'Ālam II.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1029, No. Or. 1838, V.
184	Tārīkh-i-Khāndān-i-Tīmūriya (تاریخ خاندان تیموریه) name of the author and the date of composition not known.	A history of Tīmūr and his successors down to the 22nd year of the reign of Akbar.	Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 40, No. 551.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		MUGHAL DYNASTY, GENERAL—*concld.*	
185	Tārikh-i-Muzaffari (تاریخ مظفری) by Muḥammad 'Ali Khān Anṣāri, *Circa* 1225 A.H. (1810 A.D.).	A history of the Timurides of India from their origin to the date of composition.	(1) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 108, No. 593. (2) B. M., Vol. I, p. 282, No. Or. 446. (3) A. S. B. (4) Allahabad. (5) Zafar Ḥasan.
186	Tārikh-i-Rashidi (تاریخ رشیدی) by Mirzā Haider Doghlat, *Circa* 952 A.H. (1545 A.D.).	A history of the Mughals from Tughlaq-timūr Khān to 952 A.H. (1545-46 A.D.) together with the author's memoirs.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 164, No. Or. 157.
187	Tārikh-us-Salāṭin (تاریخ السلاطین) by Ṣūfi Ṣan'ān bin Mirzā Bābā, composed in 1220 A.H. (1805-06 A.D.).	A short chronicle of the successors of Timūr and of the Mughal Emperors of India down to Shāh 'Ālam.	I. O., Ethe, Column 162, No. 428.
188	Tārikh-i-Timūri (تاریخ تیموری) by Ibn-i-'Arab Shāh.	....	Allahabad.
189	Tazkirat-us-Salāṭin-i-Chaghta (تذکرة السلاطین چغتہ) by Muḥammad Hādi, entitled Kāmwar Khān, date of composition not known.	A history of the Timurides of India from their origin to the seventh year of Muḥammad Shāh's reign (1724 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 274, No. Add. 25,787. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 148, No. 395. (3) R. A. S. (4) Aligarh. (5) Būhār. (6) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 103, No. 591.
190	Tazkirat-ul-Umarā (تذکرة الامرا) by Kewal Rām, composed in 1184 A.H. (1770-71 A.D.).	Notices on the Amirs who served under the Timurides from the beginning of the reign of Akbar to the death of Aurangzeb.	(1) I. O., Ethe, Column 256, No. 629. (2) B. M., Vol. I, p. 339, No. Add. 16703. (3) A. S. B.
191	Timūr Nāma-i-Mufazzali (تیمور نامہ مفضلی) also called Tazkira-i-Shāhan-i-Timuriya (تذکرہ شاہان تیموریہ) by Sayyid Mufazzal Khān, probably composed during the reign of Farrukhsiyar (This is not to be confounded with Tārikh-i-Mafazzali No. 117).	An abridgement of the history of Timurides from their origin to the reign of Farrukhsiyar.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 923, No. Or. 1703. (2) Lahore.
192	Tuḥfat-ul-Hind (تحفة الہند) by Bholā Nāth Khatri.	A statistical and geographical account of India, particularly of the time of Shāhjahān and Aurangzeb.	Punjab University.
193	Zubdat-ut-Tawārikh (زبدة التواریخ) also known as Tārikh-i-Ḥāfiz Ābrū (تاریخ حافظ ابرو) by Nūr-ud-Din better known as Ḥāfiz Ābrū.	A universal history including the account of Timurides.	Museum of Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		BABUR.	
194	Wāqi'āt-i-Bāburi (واقعات بابري) by the Emperor Bābur, Persian translation from the Turkish original, commenced in 994 A.H. (1586 A.D.) by Mirzā Pāyandah Hasan Ghaznāwi and continued by Muhammad Quli Hiṣāri.	Autobiographical memoirs of the Emperor Babur.	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 800 No. 6590, II. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 91, No. 215.
195	Wāqi'āt-i-Bāburi (واقعات بابري) or Tabaqāt-i-Bāburi (طبقات بابري) by the Emperor, Bābur, Persian translation from the Turkish original by Shaikh Zain-ud-Din Khawāfi.	Autobiographical memoirs of the Emperor Bābur.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 926, No. Or. 1999.
		HUMAYŪN.	
196	Humāyūn Nāma (همايون نامه) by Ghiyāṣ-ud-Din, better known as Khwānd Mir, *Circa* 941 A.H. (1534 A.D.).	An account of the rules and ordinances established by the Emperor Humāyūn and of some buildings erected by him.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1024, No. Or. 1762, IV.
197	Humāyūn Nāma (همايون نامه) written during the time of Akbar, name of the author and the date of composition not known.	An account of the life of Humāyūn in verse.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1000, No. Or. 1797.
198	Humāyūn's flight to Persia, name of the author and the date of composition not known.	Historical extracts dealing with Humāyūn's flight to Persia and the recapture of Qandhār.	I. O., Ethe, Column 95, No. 224.
199	Tārikh-i-Humāyūn (تاريخ همايون) by Bāyazid, completed in 1000 A.H. (1591-92 A.D.).	A history of Humāyūn and Akbar's reigns from 949 A.H. (1542-43 A.D.) to 999 A.H. (1590-91 A.D.).	I. O., Ethe, Column 95, No. 223.
200	Tārikh-i-Humāyūn Shāhi (تاريخ همايون شاهي) or Humāyūn Shāhi (همايون شاهي) by Shaikh Ilāhdād Faizi Sarhindi, date of composition not known.	A recension of the memoirs of the Emperor Humāyūn by Jauhar Aftābchi (see No. 201).	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 927, No. Or. 1890. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 94, No. 222.
201	Tazkirt-ul-Wāqi'āt (تذكرة الواقعات) by Jauhar Aftābchi, commenced in 995 A.H. (1507 A.D.).	Memoirs of the Emperor Humāyūn	(1) B. M., Vo I, p. 246, No. 1671!. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 94, No. 221. (3) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 38, No. 550. (4) Punjab University. (5) State library, Rampur. (6) Aligarh. (7) Sarkar. (8) Ẓafar Ḥasan.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		AKBAR.	
202	Akbar Nāma-i-Mu'tamad Khān (اکبر نامه معتمد خان) by Muhammad Sharif, entitled Mu't-amad Khān, composed in 1029 A.H. (1619-20 A.D.).	History of Akbar's ancestors and his reign from his accession to his death comprising two volumes. The third volume dealing with Jahāngir's reign is entitled Iqbāl Nāma-i Jahāngiri (اقبال نامه جهانگيري) for which see No. 41.	I. O., Ethe, Column 121, No. 312.
203	Akbar Nāma (اکبر نامه) also called Tawārikh-i-Akbar Nāma (تواريخ اکبر نامه) by Shaikh Ilāhdād Faizi Sarhindi, written at the instance of Shaikh Farid Murtazā Khān, who died in 1025 A.H. (1616 A.D.).	A short history of the first forty years of Akbar's reign from his accession to 1010 A.H. (1601 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 253, No. Or. 169. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 112, No. 289.
204	Dastūr-ul-'Amal (دستورالعمل) said to have been compiled by Rāja Todar Mal, Akbar's famous minister of finance, with, however, a later addition containing a reference to Shāhjahānābād which was founded in Shāhjahān's time long after Todar Mal's death, date of composition not known.	A work dealing with the revenue system under the Emperor Akbar.	I. O., Ethe, Column 165, No. 432.
205	Gulshan-i-Balāghat (گلشن بلاغت) by 'Abd-ul-Wahhāb Fāni.	A collection of official letters and documents.	I. O., Ethe, Column 112, No. 288.
206	Ruqqa'āt-i-Abūl Fazl, (رقعات ابوالفضل) by Shaikh Abūl Fazl, compiled by Nūr Muhammad, date of composition not known. (This is distinct from Inshā-i-Abūl Fazl or Makātibāt-i-'Allāmi see No. 40).	Letters addressed by Shaikh Abul Fazl to his friends and contemporaries.	I. O., Ethe, Column 111, No. 287.
207	Sawāniḥ-i-Akbari (سوانح اکبري) by Amir Haider Husaini, written at the instance of William Kirkpatrick about the close of the 18th century A.D.	History of the Emperor Akbar from his birth to the end of the 24th year of his reign, 987 A.H. (1579 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 930. No. Or. 1665. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 52, No. 556.
208	Takmila-i-Akbar Nāma (تکمله اکبر نامه) by 'Ināyat Ullah, son of Muhibb-i-'Ali.	A detailed account of the close of Akbar's reign from the beginning of the 47th year to his death.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 929, No. Or. 1854.
		JAHĀNGIR	
209	Halāt-i-Asad Beg (حالات اسد بيگ) or Waqāya'-i-Asad Beg (وقايع اسد بيگ) by Asad Beg.	A memoir of the author during the reigns of Akbar and Jahāngir, containing accounts of some of the political transactions of the period, especially of the murder of Abūl Fazl.	(1) State library, Rampur. (2) Sarkar.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		JAHĀNGIR—*concld.*	
210	Jahāngir Nāma (جهانگیر نامه) also called Tārikh-i-Salim Shāhi (تاریخ سلیم شاهي) author's name not known, probably written in the early part of Shāhjahān's reign.	Spurious memoirs of Jahāngir. It is the text of Major David Price's English translation published in London in 1829.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 254, No. Add. 6554. (2) I. O. Ethe, Column 120, No. 310. (3) Bodleian. (4) R. A. S.
211	Maāsir-i-Jahāngiri (ماثر جهانگیري) by Mirzā Kāmgār Husaini, entitled Ghairat Khān, composed in 1040 A.H. (1630-31 A.D.).	A history of the early life and reign of Jahāngir.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 252, No. Or. 171. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 123, No. 324. (3) Aligarh. (4) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 63, No. 563.
212	Shash Fath-i-Kāngra (ششں فتح کانگره) by Mirzā Jalāl-ud-Din Tabātabāi, composed after the death of Jahāngir.	An account of the expedition which Shāhjahān, then Governor of Gujrāt, sent under the command of Rāja Bikarmājit against Kangra in the 13th year of Jahāngir's reign.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 258, No. Or. 184, and Vol. III, p. 932, No. Or. 168. (2) A. S. B. (3) Delhi. (4) Punjab University. (5) Zafar Hasan.
		SHĀHJAHĀN.	
213	Āsār-i-Shāhjahāni (اثار شاهجهاني) by Muhammad Sādiq, entitled Sādiq Khān, composed during the reign of Shāhjahān.	History of Shāhjahān and his ancestors with numerous anecdotes relating to eminent persons and saints.	Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 65, No. 564.
214	Chahār Chaman Brahman (چهار چمن برهمن) by Chandarbhān Brahman, written during the reign of Shāhjahān.	A description of Shāhjahān's court with its splendours and festivals and of the principal cities of his realm.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 935, No. Or. 1892. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 1153, No. 2093. (3) Sarkar. (4) Zafar Hasan.
215	Dastūr-ul-'Amal-i-Shāhjahāni (دستورالعمل شاهجهاني) written in the reign of Aurangzeb, author's name not known.	An official manual, containing rules of conduct for civil servants, a statistical account of *Sūbas* and the titulature of princes and dignitaries.	B. M., Vol. II, p. 799, No. Add. 6588 III.
216	Divāni-Kalim (دیوان کلیم) by Mirzā Abū Tālib Kalim, commenced in the year 1047 A.H. (1637-38 A.D.)	The Divān consists of *Qasidas* generally addressed to Shāhjahān, *Muqatta'āts* including chronograms, the dates of which range from 1024 A.H. (1615 A.D.) to 1054 A.H. (1644-45 A.D.), and *Masnawis* mostly descriptive of buildings erected by Shāhjahān.	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 686, No. Add. 24002. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 854, No. 1563. (3) Bankipore, Vol. III, p. 97, No. 314.
217	Latāif-ul Akhbār (لطایف الاخبار) also known as Tārikhi-i-Qandhāri (تاریخ قندهاري) or Tārikh-i-Qandhār (تاریخ قندهار) by Rashid Khān, also called Badr-uz-Zamān Mahābat Khāni, composed in 1063 A.H. (1652-53 A.D.).	A detailed account of the siege of Qandhar by prince Dārā Shikoh in 1063 A.H. (1652-53 A.D.)	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 264, No. Add. 24089. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 129, No. 338. (3) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 75, No. 567. (4) Sarkar. (5) A. S. B.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		SHĀHJAHĀN—*contd.*	
218	Letters of 'Abd-ul-'Alī Tabrezī.	A collection of letters written in the name of 'Abdullah Quṭab Shāh, Abul Ḥasan and some *Amirs* of the court to Shāhjahān, Dārā Shikoh, Aurangzeb, Shāh Shujā', 'Ādil Shāh of Bijāpūr, etc.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 398, No. Add. 6600.
219	Maḥārba-i-Balkh (محاربه بلخ) by Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ Kambū, *Circa* 1056 A.H. (1647 A.D.).	An account of the expedition sent by Shāhjahān under the command of the prince Murād Bakhsh and 'Alī Mardān Khān against Balkh in 1056 A.H. (1546-47 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. III, p. 934, No. Or. 1683.
220	Mulakhkhaṣ (ملخص) by Muḥammad Ṭāhir, entitled 'Ināyat Khān, *Circa* 1068 A.H. (1657-58 A.D.).	A history of the first thirty years of the reign of Shāhjahān.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 261, No. Or. 175. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 126, No. 331. (3) R. A. S. (4) Bankipōre, Vol. VII, p. 76, No. 568.
221	Mun shaāt-i-Brahman (منشات برهمن) by Chandarbhān Brahman, date of composition not known.	A collection of letters addressed to the Emperor Shāhjahān, *Wazirs*, *Amirs* and other distinguished persons.	I. O. Ethe, Column 1153, No. 2094.
222	Pād shāh Nāma (پادشاه نامه) by Mirzā Jalāl-ud-Din Ṭabāṭabāi, date of composition not known.	An official record of the reign of Shāhjahān from the beginning of fifth year to the end of the eighth year 1041-1045 A.H. (1632-36 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. III, p. 933, No. Or. 1676.
223	Pad shhāh Nāma (پادشاه نامه) by Muḥammad Amin Qazvini, commenced about the year 1045 A.H. (1635-36 A.D.).	History of the early life of Shāhjahān and of the first ten years of his reign.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 258, No. 173. (2) R. A. S. (3) Ẓafar Ḥasan. (4) Bankipore, Vol. III, p. 71, No. 566.
224	Pād shāh Nāma (پادشاه نامه) by Muḥmmad Wāriṣ, date of composition not known.	A continuation of 'Abd-ul-Hamid's Pād shāh Nāma (see No. 45 under printed works) containing a history of the third decade of Shāhjahān's reign, *i.e.*, 1037-1067 A.H. (1647-1657 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 934, No. Or. 1675. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 125, No. 329. (3) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 68, No. 565, part III.
225	Pād shāh Nāma (پادشاه نامه) by Muḥammad Yaḥyā Kā shī, compiled after the death of the author in 1065 A.H. (1654-55 A.D.).	History of Shāhjahān in verse	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1001, No. Or. 1852.
226	Pād shāh Nāma (پادشاه نامه) by Mirzā Abū Ṭālib Kalim, a poet in the court of Shāhjahān, date of composition not known.	A poetical record of the life and reign of Shāhjahān.	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 687, No. Or. 357. (2) Bankipore, Vol. III, pp. 102-103, Nos. 316-317. (3) Ẓafar Ḥasan.
227	Shāhjahān Nāma (شاه جهان نامه) by Bhagwān Dās.	A general history of India from the earliest period to the reign of Shāhjahān.	Lahore.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		Shāhjahān—concld.	
228	Shāhjahān Nāma (شاه جهان نامه) by Mullā Zāhid.	An abridgement of Pādshāh Nāma of 'Abd-ul-Hamīd Lāhauri (see No. 45).	Lahore.
229	Shāhjahān Nāma (شاه جهان نامه) by Mu'tamad Khān, date of composition not known.	A history of Shāhjahān's early life till his accession to the throne, *i.e.*, from 1590 to 1627 A.D.	Bankipore, Vol. III, p. 67, No. 565, part I.
230	Tarikh-i-Shāh Shujā'i (تاريخ شاه شجاعي) by Muḥammad Ma'sūm, composed in 1070 A.H. (1659-60 A.D.).	A history of the exploits of prince Muḥammad Shāh Shujā', the second son of Shāhjahān, and of the events which happened immediately before and after the accession of Aurangzeb.	(1) I. O., Ethe, Column 130, No. 340. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 81, No. 572. (3) Sarkar.
231	Tawārikh-i-Shāhjahānī (تواريخ شاه جهانی) also called Shāhjahān Nāma (شاه جهان نامه) by Muḥammad Ṣādiq, entitled Ṣādiq Khān.	A history of Shāhjahān from his accession to confinement.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 262, No. Or. 174.
232	Tuḥfa-i-Shāhjahānī (تحفه شاه جهاني) by Sudhāri Lal, date of composition not known.	A concise history of the life and reign of Shāhjahān from his birth to his death.	I. O., Ethe, Column 129, No. 337.
233	Ẓafar Nāma-i-Shāhjahānī (ظفر نامه شاه جهاني) by Haji Muḥammad Jān Qudsi. It was left unfinished on account of the death of the author which occurred in 1062 A.H. (1653 A.D.) and was completed by Mīrzā Abū Ṭālib Kalīm another poet in the court of Shāhjahān.	A poetical account of the reign of Shāhjahān.	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 684, No. Or. 323, VII. (2) Bankipore, Vol. III, p. 77, No. 308, I. (3) I. O., Ethe, Column 846, No. 1552.
		Aurangzeb.	
234	Ādāb-i-'Ālamgiri (آداب عالمگيري) by Munshi-ul-Mamālik Abūl Fatḥ, entitled Qābil Khān and collected by Ṣādiq Muṭṭalibi, completed in 1115 A.H. (1703-04 A.D.).	A collection of letters written in the name of Aurangzeb together with an account of disturbances, which arose during the illness of Shāhjahān, resulting in the accession of Aurangzeb to the throne.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 399, No. Or. 177. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 139, No. 371. (3) A. S. B. (4) Sarkar. (5) Ẓafar Ḥasan.
235	Aḥkām-i-'Ālamgiri (احكام عالمگيري) by the Emperor Aurangzeb, collected by 'Ināyatullah Khān.	A collection of letters referring to the last decade of Aurangzeb's reign.	State Library, Rampur.
236	'Ālamgīr Nāma (عالمگير نامه) by Hātim Khān, date of composition not known.	History of the first ten years of the reign of Aurangzeb.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 268, No. Add. 26233.
237	'Ālamgīr Nāma (عالمگير نامه) by Kirpā Rām.	A history of Aurangzeb and his successors.	Ẓafar Ḥasan.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		AURANGZEB—*contd.*	
238	Bahār-i-Sakhun (بهار سخن) by Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ Kambū with a preface by Abūl Barakāt, better known as Munir, composed in 1065 A.H. (1655 A.D.).	A collection of letters written in the name of Aurangzeb, Shāhjahān, Āṣaf Khān, etc., together with divers pieces of ornate prose on various subjects including descriptions of provinces and important cities of India.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 398, No. Or. 178. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 1152, No. 2090. (3) Ẓafar Ḥasan.
239	Dastūr-ul-'Amal Āgāhi (دستورالعمل آگاهي) by Aurangzeb, collected in 1156 A.H. (1743 A.D.).	A collection of letters of Aurangzeb to his father Shāhjahān, his sons, officials and servants.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 402, No. Add. 18881. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 141, No. 380. (3) Sarkar. (4) Ẓafar Hasan.
240	Dastūr-ul-'Amal-i-'Ālamgiri (دستورالعمل عالمگيري) prepared by the order of Aurangzeb in the third year of his reign.	An official guide containing rules for the proper notation of numbers, weight, measures and dates, instructions relating to the duties of officials of various grades and models of revenue account and returns.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 403. (2) Aligarh. (3) Sarkar.
241	Dilkushā (دلکشا) or Tārikhi-i-Dilkushā (تاريخ دلکشا) by Bhīmsain completed in 1120 A.H. (1708-09 A.D.).	Historical memoirs relating to Military transactions in the Deccan from the struggle of Aurangzeb for throne to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 271, No. Or. 23. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 170, No. 445. (3) Sarkar.
242	Fatḥiya 'Ibriya (فتحيه عبريه) or Fatḥiya 'Ibratya (فتحيه عبرتيه) also called 'Ajiba Ghariba (عجيبه غريبه) and Tawārikh-i-Āshām (تواريخ آشام) by Shihāb-ud-Din Tālish, composed in 1073 A.H. (1663 A.D.).	An account of the disastrous campaign of the Khān-i-Khānān Mīr Muḥmmad Sa'id Ardastānī better known as Mīr Jumlah in Kūch Behār and Assam.	(1) A. S. B. (2) B. M., Vol. I, p. 266, No. Add. 25422. (3) Bodleian. (4) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 82, No. 573. (5) Aligarh. (6) Sarkar. (7) I. O., Ethe, Column 130, No. 341.
243	Futuḥāt-i-'Ālamgiri (فتوحات عالمگيري) by Isharḍās, date of composition not known.	A history of Aurangzeb from his rise to power to the 34th year of his reign (1692 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 269, No. Add. 23884.
244	History of the reign of Aurangzeb, name of the author and the date of composition not known.	Begins from 1068 A.H. (1657-58) when Dārā Shikoh took possession of Aurangzeb's *jāgir* and Murād Bakhsh assumed the attributes of sovereignty and concludes with the death of Aurangzeb 1118 A.H. (1707 A.D.). Many of its portions agree verbatim with Muntakhab-ul-Lubāb of Khāfi Khān (see No. 7) and it is not improbable that it may be an early recension of the same.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1008, No. 1671, II.
245	Inshā-i-Ḥamid-ud-Din (انشاى حميد الدين) by Ḥamid-ud-Din, date of composition not known.	A collection of letters addressed to nobles and dignitaries of the court of Aurangzeb.	(1) Sarkar. (2) Ẓafar Ḥasan.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		AURANGZEB—*contd.*	
246	Inshā-i-Zar Bakhsh (انشاي زر بخش) by Sayyid Muḥammad Ziyā-i-Haqqānī, collected in 1718 A.D.	A collection of letters, *farmans*, notes and similar documents, written in the reign of the Emperor Aurangzeb and dealing specially with the affairs in Bengal and Behar.	I. O., Ethe, Column 1159, No. 2,114.
247	Kalimāt-i-Aurangzeb (كلمات اورنگ زيب)	A collection of letters referring to the last years of Aurangzeb's reign.	State Library, Rampur.
248	Kalimāt-i-Ṭayyibāt (كلمات طيبات) by the Emperor Aurangzeb, collected by 'Ināyatullah Khān in 1131 A.H. (1718-19 A.D.).	A collection of notes, letters and orders issued by the Emperor Aurangzeb in the latter portion of his reign.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 401, No. Add. 26238. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 140, No. 373. (3) Ẓafar Ḥasan. (4) A. S. B. (5) Sarkar.
249	Khaṭūṭ-i-Shivājī (خطوط شيواجي)	A collection of letters from Shivājī to Aurangzeb and some of his officers, and also from Aurangzeb to prince Akbar and certain Marahta generals.	(1) R. A. S. (2) Sarkar.
250	Letters of Aurangzeb to his second son Muḥammad 'Āzam Shāh.	Aurangzeb's reign (1658-1707 A.D.) .	(1) I. O., Ethe, Column 142, No. 383.
251	Letters of Aurangzeb to Jai Singh .	Aurangzeb's reign (1658-1707 A.D.) .	Paris.
252	Letters of Aurangzeb .	A collection of letters written in the 39th and 40th years of the reign of Aurangzeb.	I. O., Ethe, Column 139, No. 370.
253	Nigār Nāma-i-Munshī (نگار نامه منشي) by Munshī Malikzāda, completed in 1095 A.H.	A collection of letters addressed in the name of princes Muḥammad Mu'izz-ud-Dīn and Muḥammad Khujista Akhtar to Aurangzeb and members of the royal family together with specimens of official documents, etc.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 985, No. Or. 1735.
254	Raqāim-i-Karāim (رقائم كرائم) by Aurangzeb, collected by Ashraf Khān Mīr Muḥammad-al-Ḥusainī, about 1131 A.H. (1718-19 A.D.).	A collection of letters by Aurangzeb, mostly written to Mīr 'Abd-ul-Karīm, entitled Amīr Khān.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 400, No. Add. 26239. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 140, No. 375.
255	Revenue tables of the *Ṣūbas* and *Parganas* in the reigns of Shāhjahān and Aurangzeb with forms of appointment to various offices.	Reigns of Shāhjahān and Aurangzeb (1628-1707 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. III, p. 980, No. Or. 1779.
256	Riyāz-ul-widād (رياض الوداد) by Izad Bakhsh Rasā, date of composition not known.	A collection of letters addressed to Aurangzeb and several nobles of his court with their dates ranging from 1048 A.H. (1673-74 A.D.) to 1103 A.H. (1691-92 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. III, p. 985, No. Or. 1725.
257	Roznāmcha-i-'Ālamgīrī (روز نامچه عالمگيري) or Khallāq-us-Siyāq (خلاق السياق)	Aurangzeb's reign (1658-1707 A.D.) .	Imperial Record Department, Calcutta.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		AURANGZEB—*concld.*	
258	Rumūz-o-Ishārāt-i-'Ālamgīrī (رموز و اشارات عالمگیری)	A collection of short letters or notes written by Aurangzeb to his children and some of the nobles of his court.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 401, No. Add. 26240. (2) Sarkar.
259	Wāqi'āt-i-'Ālamgīrī (واقعات عالمگیری) also called Ḥālāt-i-'Ālamgīrī (حالات عالمگیری) Ẓafar-Nāma-i-'Ālamgīrī (ظفر نامه عالمگیری) Iqbāl-Nāma-i-'Ālamgīrī (اقبال نامه عالمگیری) Tārīkh-i-'Ālamgīrī (تاریخ عالمگیری) or Aurang Nāma (اورنگ نامه) by 'Āqil Khān Rāẓī, date of composition not known.	A history of the first five years of the reign of Aurangzeb.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 265, No. Add. 26234. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 132, No. 345. (3) Delhi. (4) Ẓafar Ḥasan. (5) A. S. B. (6) Sarkar.
260	Ẓawābiṭ-i-'Ālamgīrī (ضوابط عالمگیری) written about 1101 A.H. (1689-90 A.D.).	An official guide compiled under the orders of the Emperor Aurangzeb.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 989 Or. 1641. (2) Sarkar.
		SHĀH 'ĀLAM BAHĀDUR SHĀH.	
261	Ā'ẓam-ul-Ḥarb (اعظم الحرب) by Kām Rāj, *Circa* 1119 A.H. (1707 A.D.).	An account of the short rule of Muḥammad Ā'ẓam Shāh (1707 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 937, No. 1899. (2) Sarkar.
262	'Ibrat Maqāl (عبرت مقال) by Bakhtāwar Khān.	History of Muhammad Mu'aẓẓam, afterwards called Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur Shāh.	Lahore.
263	'Ibrat Nāma (عبرت نامه) by Mirzā Muḥammad bin Mu'tamad Khān, date of composition not known.	A history dealing with the reigns of the successors of Aurangzeb from 1118 A.H. (1707 A.D.) down to the death of Farrukhsiyar (1719 A.D.).	(1) I. O., Ethe, Column 146, No. 392. (2) Sarkar.
264	'Ibrat Nāma (عبرت نامه) by Kām Rāj, date of composition not known.	A history dealing with the reigns of the successors of Aurangzeb from 1118 A.H. (1707 A.D.) down to the death of Farrukhsiyar (1719 A.D.).	I. O., Ethe, Column 145, No. 391.
265	Shāh Nāma-i-Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur (شاه نامه شاه عالم بهادر) also called Bahādur Shāh Nāma. (بهادر شاه نامه) by Mirzā Nūr-ud-Dīn Muḥmmad, better known as Ni'mat Khān 'Ālī, date of composition not known.	An official record of the first two years of the reign of Shāh 'Ālām Bahādur Shāh.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 272, No. Or. 24.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		SHĀH 'ĀLAM BAHĀDUR SHĀH—*concld.*	
266	Tārīkh-i-Bahādur Shāhī (تاريخ بهادر شاهي) or Bahādur Shāh Nāma (بهادر شاه نامه) by Mirzā Nūr-ud-Dīn Muḥmmad, better known as Ni'mat Khān 'Ālī.	History of the early life of Bahādur Shāh and the beginning of his reign.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 937, No. 1655. (2) I. O., Ross p. 6, No. X. (3) Lahore.
267	Tārīkh-i-Irādat Khān (تاريخ ارادت خان) by Mīr Mubārak-ullah, entitled Irādat Khān, completed in 1126 A.H. (1714 A.D.).	The memoirs of Iradat Khan and of contemporary events from the death of Aurangzeb (1118 A.H.=1707 A.D.) to the entrance of Farrukhsiyar in Dehli in 1125 A.H. (1713 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 938, No. Or. 1687. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 144, No. 389. (3) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 88, No. 579. (4) A. S. B. (5) Lahore.
		FARRUKHSIYAR.	
268	Aḥwāl-ul-Khwāqīn (احوال الخواقين) by Muḥammad Qāsim, *Circa* 1158 A.H. (1738 A.D.).	History of the successors of Aurangzeb from his death 1118 A.H. (1707 A.D.) to 1151 A.H. (1738-39 A.D.), particularly dealing with the deposition of Farrukhsiyar.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 276, No. Add. 26244.
269	'Ajāib-ul-Āfāq (عجايب الافاق)	A collection of letters written by the Emperors Farrukhsiyar and Muḥammad Shāh, and by the chief officers of state to Rāja Chhabīla Rām, the *Ṣūbadār* of Allahabad, and his successors together with the answers of the latter.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 986, No. Or. 1776.
270	Farrukhsiyar Nāma (فرخ سير نامه) by M[illegible] M[illegible]mad A[illegible] Ījā[illegible], written during the reign of Farrukhsiyar.	A history of the minority of Farrukhsiyar and of the early part of his reign.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 273, No. Or. 25. (2) A. S. B.
271	Farrukh Nāma (فرخ نامه) by Shaikh Muḥammad Mun'im, Ja'farābādi, *Circa* 1128 A. H. (1716 A.D.).	A history containing an account of the events from Bahādur Shāh's death (1124 A.H.=1712 A.D.) to the successful establishment of Farrukhsiyar's reign (1125 A.H.=1713 A.D.).	I. O., Ethe, Column 144, No. 388.
272	Tārīkh-i-Farrukhsiyar (تاريخ فرخ سير) or Tārīkh-i-Salṭanat-i-Farrukhsiyar (تاريخ سلطنت فرخ سير) author's name not known, probably written during the reign of Muḥammad Shāh.	A history of the reigns of Bahādur Shāh and Farrukhsiyar with an account of subsequent events from Muḥammad Shāh's accession to the overthrow of the Sayyids, *i.e.*, from 1118 to 1133 A.H. (1707-1721 A.D.).	(1) I. O., Ethe, Column 146, No. 393. (2) B. M., Vol. I, 273, No. Add. 26245).
		MUḤAMMAD SHĀH.	
273	An anonymous history of Muḥammad Shāh, probably by an eye-witness, who noted down the events in the form of a diary immediately after their occurrence.	A history of the last few years of Muḥammad Shāh's reign from 1159 to 1161 A.H. (1746-48 A.D.).	I. O., Ethe, Column 155, No. 410.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		MUḤAMMAD SHĀH—*contd*.	
274	Bayan-i-Wāqi' (بیان واقع) by 'Abd-ul-Karim, better known as Khwāja 'Abd-ur-Raḥim Kashmirī, *Circa* 1198 A.H. (1783-84 A.D.).	Memoirs of the author, together with an account of contemporary events from the invasion of Nādir Shāh to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 381, No. Add. 8,909. (2) Lahore.
275	Collection of letters by Munshī Ṣāḥib Rāi.	Letters written in the name of Muḥammad Khān Bangash, a noble of the court of Muḥammad Shāh, to some of the leading *Amirs* of his time.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 986, No. Or. 1719.
276	Dastūr-ul-'Amal-i-Shāhanshāhī (دستورالعمل شاهنشاهی) by Munshī Thākur Lāl, *Circa* 1230 A.H. (1815 A.D.).	A tabulated account of *Ṣūbas* of Hindustān and the Deccan, their subdivisions and revenue. This is only a revised and enlarged recension of an earlier compilation by Lāla Brij Lāl, son of Ishrī Dās, during the reign of Muḥammad Shāh.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 404, No. Add. 22831.
277	Gulshan-i-'Ajāib (گلشن عجایب) by Munshī Rām Singh, *Circa* 1161 A.H. (1748 A.D.).	A collection of letters addressed in the name of Niẓām-ul-Mulk Āṣaf Jāh to the contemporary emperors Farrukhsiyar and Muḥammad Shāh and the *Amirs* of the courts of these emperors.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 402, No. Add. 26236.
278	'Ibrat Nāma (عبرت نامه) by Muḥammad Qāsim, completed in 1135 A.H. (1722-23 A.D.).	A history of the empire of Dehli from the death of Aurangzeb (1118 A.H. =1707 A.D.) to the fall of Sayyids (1133 A.H. =1721 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 930, No. Or. 1934. (2) Lahore. (3) R. A. S.
279	'Ibrat Nāma (عبرت نامه) also called Lubb-i-Tārikh. (لب تاریخ) author's name and the date of composition not known.	A work relating to the downfall of Sayyids and the early part of the reign of Muḥammad Shāh.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 940, No. Or. 1900.
280	Risāla-i-Muḥammad Shāh Bādshāh wa Aḥwāl-i-Khān-i-Daurān Khān Nawāb (رساله محمد شاه بادشاه و احوال خاندوران خان نواب) author's name and the date of composition not known.	Memoirs of Amir-ul-Umarā Ṣamṣām-ud-Doulah Khān-i-Daurān Khān and of his times. The Khān was in command of the Imperial army which was routed by Nādir Shāh at Karnāl. He fell wounded in the battle and expired the next day.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 277, No. Or. 180.
281	Shāh Nāma-i-Munawwar Kalām (شاه نامه منور کلام) by Shivdās of Lucknow, *Circa* 1134 A.H. (1722 A.D.).	Historical notices relating to the reign of Farrukhsiyar and the first four years of Muḥammad Shāh's reign.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 274, No. Or. 26.
282	Sharaf Nāma-i-Muḥammad Shāh (شرف نامه محمد شاه) by Mir Muḥammad Riẓā, *Circa* 1723 A.D.	History of the predecessors of Muḥammad Shāh and of the early part of his reign in verse.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1002, No. Or. 2003.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		MUḤAMMAD SHĀH—*concld.*	
283	Tārīkh-i-Muḥammad Shāh (تاریخ محمد شاه) also called Tārīkh-i-Chaghtāī (تاریخ چغتائی) composed in 1147 A.H. (1734-35 A.D.).	A historical tract relating to the events which took place in the early part of Muḥammad Shāh's reign.	Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 89, No. 580.
284	Tārīkh-i-Shahādat-i-Farrukhsiyar wa Julūs-i-Muḥammad Shāh. (تاریخ شہادت فرخ سیر و جلوس محمد شاه) by Muḥammad Bakhsh Āshob, *Circa* 1196 A.H. (1782 A.D.).	A history of the life and reign of Muḥammad Shāh.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 943, No. Or. 1832. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 159, No. 422.
285	Tārīkh-i-Shākir Khānī (تاریخ شاکر خانی) by Shākir Khān, date of composition not known.	A history of the reign of Muḥammad Shāh and his successors down to the beginning of the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 279, No. Add. 6585. (2) Sarkar.
		INVASION OF NĀDIR SHĀH.	
286	Jauhar-i-Ṣamṣām? (جوهر صمصام) by Muḥammad Muḥsin Siddīqī, composed in 1153 A.H. (1740-41 A.D.).	A history of the invasion of Nādir Shāh to India with an account of the successors of Aurangzeb.	B. M., Vol. II, p. 941, No. Or. 1898.
287	Shāh Nāma-i-Nādirī (شاه نامه نادری) by Niẓām-ud-Dīn 'Ishrat of Sialkot, composed in 1162 A.H. (1749 A.D.)	A poetical account of Nādir Shāh's invasion to India with a brief account of his subsequent wars and his death.	B. M., Vol. II, p. 717, No. Add. 26285, I.
288	Taẕkira-i-Anand Rām Mukhliṣ (تذکره انند رام مخلص) by Anand Rām Mukhliṣ, *Circa* 1152 A.H. (1739 A.D.).	A history of the reign of Muḥmmad Shāh with a detailed account of the invasion of Nādir Shāh and the sack of Dehlī.	(1) Aligarh. (2) Ẓafar Ḥasan.
		AḤMAD SHĀH.	
289	Tārīkh-i-Aḥmad Shāhī (تاریخ احمد شاهی) by Muḥammad 'Alī Khān Anṣārī, composed in 1196 A.H. (1781-82 A.D.).	A history of the life and reign of Aḥmad Shāh.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 941, No. Or. 2005. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 159, No. 423.
		'ĀLAMGĪR II.	
290	Tārīkh-i-'Ālamgīr Ṡānī (تاریخ عالمگیر ثانی) name of author and the date of composition not known.	A history of 'Ālamgīr II from his accession in 1167 A.H. (1754 A.D.) to his death in 1173 A.H. (1759 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. III, p. 942, No. Or. 1749.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		INVASION OF AḤMAD SHĀH DURRĀNĪ OR ABDĀLĪ.	
291	History of the war between the Marahṭas and Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī by Kāshī Rāo, *Circa* 1193 A.H. (1779 A.D.).	A history of the war between the Marahṭas and Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī, with a full account of the battle of Pānīpat in 1174 A.H. (1760 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1012, No. Or. 1733, V.
292	Husain Shāhī (حسین شاهی) also called Tārīkh-i-Aḥmad Shāhī (تاریخ احمد شاهی) by Imām-ud-Dīn Chishtī, completed in 1213 A.H. (1798 A.D.).	A detailed history of the Durrānī dynasty from its origin to 1212 A.H. (1797-98 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. III, pp. 904-05, No. Or. 1662. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 237, No. 588. (3) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 196, No. 530.
293	Manāzil-ul-Futūḥ (منازل الفتوح) by Muḥammad Jafar Shāmlū *Circa* 1205 A.H. (1790 A.D.).	A history of the invasion of Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī to India with a description of the route from Qandhār to Dehlī and an account of the battle of Pānīpat with the Marahṭas in 1174 A.H. (1760 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. II, p. 839, No. Add. 16876.
294	Nigar Nāma-i-Hind (نگار نامه هند) by Sayyid Ghulām 'Alī, composed after 1223 A.H. (1808 A.D.).	An account of the battle of Pānīpat between Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī and the Marahṭas.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 942. No. Or. 1896.
295	Shah Nāma-i-Aḥmadī (شاه نامه احمدی) by Niẓām-ud-Dīn 'Ishrat of Sialkot, date of composition not known, but the main part was written during the life time of Aḥmad Shāh.	A poetical account of the life of Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī from his rise to power under Nādir Shāh to his death in 1186 A.H. (1772 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. II, p. 717, No. Add. 26285, II and III.
296	Tārīkhi-i-Aḥmad Shāhī (تاریخ احمد شاهی) by Maḥmūd-ul-Musannā, *Circa* 1171 A.H. (1757 A.D.).	A history of Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī from his rise to power to his occupation of Dehlī.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 217, No. Or. 196.
297	Tārīkh-i-Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī (تاریخ احمد شاه درانی) Persian translation by Sayyid Ḥusain Shīrāzī of an *Urdū* work entitled Wāqi'āt-i-Durrānī (واقعات درانی) by 'Abd-ur-Raḥmān.	A history of the Durrānī dynasty from the rise of Aḥmad Shāh to the death of Shāh Shujā' in 1257 A.H. (1841-42 A.D.).	B. M., Supplement p. 51, No. 74.
298	Tārīkh-i-Ibrāhīm Khān (تاریخ ابراهیم خان) also called Khulāṣa-i-Ḥālāt-i-Marahṭa wa Jang-i-Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī (خلاصه حالات مرهته و جنگ احمد شاه درانی) by 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān.	An account of the Marahṭas and their war with Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī.	A. S. B.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.	
299	'Ibrat Nāma (عبرت نامه) by Khair-ud-Din of Allahabad (died 1827 A.D.).	A detailed history of the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II brought down to 1206 A.H. (1791-92 A.D.).	(1) A. S. B. (2) B. M., Vol. III, p. 945, No. Or. 1932. (3) Khānqāh-i-Rashīdī-ya, Jaunpur. (4) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 96, No. 5870. (5) Sarkar.
300	Inshā-i-Majmū'-ul-Qawā'id (انشاي مجموع القواعد) by Rām Narāin, completed in 1190 A.H. (1776 A.D.).	A large collection of historical and official letters written during the time of the Emperor Shāh 'Ālam II.	I. O., Ethe, Column 1170, No. 2132.
301	Khazāna-i-'Āmira (خزانه عامره) by Mīr Ghulām 'Alī Khān Āzād Bilgrāmī, composed in 1176 A.H. (1762-63 A.D.).	Lives of Persian poets, ancient and modern, and of some of the leading nobles.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 373, No. Or. 232. (2) Bodleian.
302	Roznāmcha-i-Shāh 'Ālam (روز نامچۀ شاه عالم) author's name and the date of composition not known. An endorsement dated 1st June 1810 from the scribe Mitthan Lāl, however, states that the contents of this manuscript are taken from the writings of Rāi Tek Chand, the *Akhbār Nawīs* of British Government.	A large collection of records regarding the grant of presents, *khil'ats*, etc., by Shāh 'Ālam II to princes, nobles and others, and the presents which he received, interspersed with valuable information about historical events from the beginning of the thirty-first year to the end of his reign (*i.e.*, 1789 to 1806 A.D.).	Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 163, No. 620.
303	Tahmāsp-Nāma (طهماسپ نامه) by Tahmās Khan, completed in 1193 A.H. (1799 A.D.).	Memoirs of the author and of his times	B. M., Vol. IV, p. 980, No. 1918.
304	Tārīkh-i-Shāh 'Ālam (تاریخ شاه عالم) by Munnā Lāl, date of composition not known.	History of the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II from his departure from Allahabad to Dehli down to the 24th year of his reign (1770 to 1781 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 943, No. Or. 1659. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 95, No. 586.
305	Wāqi'āt-i-Azfarī (واقعات اظفري) by Mirzā 'Alī Bakht Gorgānī, composed in 1211 A.H. (1796-97 A.D.).	A record of the overthrow of the imperial house of Gorgānī by Ghulām Qādir Khān Rohela.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1051, No. Or. 2056, XVI.
306	Zikr-us-Siyar (ذكرالسير) by Ghulām Husain Khān, the son of Himmat-Khān, completed in 1221 A.H. (1806-07 A.D.).	A history of the last times of the Mughal Empire in India from 1738, and the massacre of the people of Dehli by order of Nādir Shāh down to the end of Shāh 'Ālam II's reign.	I. O., Ethe, Column 162, No. 429.
		AKBAR SHĀH II.	
307	Makhzan-ul-Futūḥ (مخزن الفتوح) by Bhagwān Dās, completed in 1222 A.H. (1807-08 A.D.).	An account of the operations of Lord Lake against the Marahtas.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 948, No. Or. 1690.

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